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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1956.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Repercussions

SIX weeks have passed since the people of Hungary first stirred to free themselves from the bondage of Soviet Communism, and during that period two bitter facts have been established—that the Russians will stop at nothing to renege on their promise to restore a free Hungary, and that the United Nations is to all intents and purposes helpless to exert its authoritative influence for the removal of Soviet forces from Hungary and to enable the Hungarians to establish a government of their own choice.

But the last six weeks have also proved something else. That a people's determination is not to be overcome by mass slaughter, deportations, the harassment of secret police, the imposition of martial law by a puppet regime, and the threat of starvation. This is the lesson which the Kremlin leaders and their political puppets in Budapest are being made to learn and it is one that cannot fail to have its repercussions around the world.

Some of those repercussions have already become visible, one being the crisis produced throughout the world Communist movement. This may appear to be a poor return for the sufferings which the people of Hungary are enduring in their struggle against Soviet domination, yet it is a not insignificant development.

In several countries outside of the Communist bloc, affiliated parties have not merely been disillusioned about the so-called principles of the Russian leaders, but disgusted by their actions. This has been manifested in the United States where the American Communist Party has declared its independence from Moscow and openly rejected the Soviet contention that the Hungarian uprising is a Fascist plot.

The revolt in the Italian Communist Party, the near disintegration of the Reds as an organisation in Switzerland, and the wholesale resignations of Danish party members are additional signs of a solid revolt against further subservience to Moscow and its dictates.

Among Communist and fellow-travelling writers and intellectuals the gravest disturbance is discernible. In France, for example, three eminent Communist writers have signed a declaration against Soviet intervention in Hungary, while another has condemned it "totally and without reservation."

It is, indeed, on the fellow-travelling fringes of the Party and in the front organisations which the Communists used to extend their influence that the Hungarian massacre has wrought the most havoc. It has led to the resignation of thousands of Italian trade unionists, brought about Mr. John Horner's severance from the British Communist Party, and produced strong reactions among the Communists of Belgium and Holland.

'SEND HAMMARSKJOLD TO MOSCOW'—ASIANS

New York, Dec. 10. The powerful Afro-Asian group of states in the United Nations today proposed that Mr Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary General, should visit Moscow for talks with the Soviet Government on the situation in Hungary.

Usually reliable sources said after a meeting of the group that amendments would be introduced in the Assembly today or tomorrow to a 17-power draft resolution already before it calling for condemnation of Soviet actions.

At the same time, these sources said, the Indian delegation was drawing up a separate resolution excluding the demand for condemnation, but, nevertheless, couched in "stronger terms" than the 17-power draft.

Indian sources said Mr V. K. Krishna Menon would make a major speech setting out clearly his Government's views. The resolution, it was learned, would have the Assembly "deplore" the Soviet Union's non-compliance with its resolutions and urge that Mr Hammarskjold should initiate talks in New York with Soviet and Hungarian delegation leaders to be followed by visits to Moscow and Budapest.

Meanwhile Mr Emilio Nunez Portuondo of Cuba told the Assembly that any resolution now should include a firm warning to the Soviet Union that if it continued to defy the United Nations it ran the risk of sanctions.

He observed that only the Security Council could recommend sanctions, and that the Soviet Union had the right of veto there, but Cuba felt that it was the Assembly's duty to issue a warning.

MALAYA SEEKS DEFENCE GRANT

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 10. Malaya's Chief Minister, Tan Sri Abdul Rahman, said tonight on the eve of his departure for London that he would ask the British Government to contribute half of the annual expenditure for fighting Communist terrorists until the end of the emergency.

At a press conference, Tan Sri Rahman said the anti-Communist war was costing Malaya \$500,000,000 yearly. He revealed that Malaya's armed forces would be expanded to the point where they could be a potential striking force against the "enemy from within" but until full expansion is achieved, he added, Malaya must continue to depend on assistance from British and Commonwealth forces.

DEFENCE TREATY

He said that while in London, he would also negotiate a treaty of defence and mutual assistance. He would ask the British Government to keep its present strength of 10 battalions in Malaya, he said, but he would seek agreement on the question of jurisdiction over the Commonwealth forces stationed here. He would also seek an outright grant to finance essential projects, he stated.—France-Press.

BIG ARMS RAID IN BUDAPEST

Strike Zero Hour Near

CITY GETS READY FOR TROUBLE

(Pooled Dispatch)

Budapest, Dec. 10.

Hungarian and Soviet troops launched a widespread search for hidden arms today as "zero hour" approached for a 48-hour nation-wide general strike at midnight tonight.

Police set up road blocks and check points in Budapest workers' districts, and stopped traffic and pedestrians to search for arms.

They carried bulky lists of names and checked identity cards against them. Soviet armoured cars manned by infantrymen patrolled the streets but observers said there was no more troop activity than usual.

Tanks and self-propelled guns were positioned at strategic cross roads and important public buildings including Parliament.

Police Patrols

About six tanks and a similar number of armoured cars were parked a few hundred yards away.

Armed Hungarian militiamen and police patrolled the streets of the city centre after dark. Soviet tanks and other vehicles were seen moving southwards along the west bank of the Danube in Budapest.

Meanwhile Radio Budapest announced that from 8 p.m. tomorrow people accused of murder, looting, robbery and hiding arms would be brought before courts of summary jurisdiction.

The radio also said that people who failed to report the possession of arms and explosives would be dealt with under martial law.

Already official white-painted slogans have appeared on Budapest walls saying "Death to those who hide arms."

80 DIE IN CLASH

Miners from Salgotarjan in North Hungary near the Czech border said today that 80 people were killed in a clash between 10,000 demonstrators and Hungarian police on Saturday.

They said the trouble started when miners and factory workers paraded in front of the Police headquarters in the city, after a 30-member delegation came to demand the release of two miners leaders arrested for looting and spreading leaflets.

The miners said the demonstration was peaceful and the crowd had no arms. There were a few shots when police ordered them to disperse.

Opened Fire

"Then they fired, and kept on firing even when the crowd fled," the miners said. They added that Soviet troops stood by but did not shoot.

A leaflet issued by the Salgotarjan Communist Party blamed the incident on "mean provocateurs" who, it alleged, threw hand grenades at the Police and Soviet troops and opened fire with machine guns.

The leaflet accused the Workers' Council of Nograd province of which Salgotarjan is the main city, of working "illegally" and said that "Fascist elements and members of the former ruling classes had wormed their way into the Council."

Malenkov Again

Budapest Radio reported the shooting in similar terms and said that other clashes had occurred at Tata, Debrecen and Balassagyarmat.

IKE'S PLAN TO BAN GUIDED MISSILES

Washington, Dec. 10. A new international disarmament plan, which might propose modified controls on nuclear bomb tests and a ban on long-range guided missiles, is being drawn up by the United States in consultation with its key allies, diplomatic sources said today.

The consultations, now being held with Britain, France and Canada, are expected to lead to early agreement on the programme, which is to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly.

The programme will seek to break the long-standing disarmament deadlock with Moscow and in effect will be a reply to the Soviet Union's own proposals submitted by the Soviet Premier, Marshal Nikoiz Bulganin, to President Eisenhower last month.

Western diplomatic officials disclosed today that the new allied discussions were taking place on the basis of suggestions recently approved by President Eisenhower.

The need to co-ordinate allied policy proposals before submitting a concrete plan through the United Nations is expected to hold up the President's reply to Marshal Bulganin's letter.

In their present form, the United States proposals were said by informed sources to include:

★ The outlawing of "push-button warfare" by banning the use of long-range guided missiles, providing a fool-proof inspection system was accepted by the Soviet Union.

In this connection, officials noted that failure to agree on adequate inspection controls had long been the main obstacle to progress in tackling the disarmament problem.

★ An attempt to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on regulating tests of atomic bombs and other nuclear devices.

President Eisenhower has rejected the idea of a total ban on nuclear tests in the present world situation. But he was said to feel that a useful start might be made towards breaking the disarmament deadlock under a system of "registering" each test in advance through the United Nations.—China Mail Special.

British Patrols Ready For New Port Said Outbreaks

Port Said, Dec. 10.

Steel-helmeted British troops patrolled this rain-lashed city in force tonight ready to deal with any recurrence of violence.

One soldier was wounded early today when a grenade was thrown at a British patrol.

An "authoritative" Egyptian source said: "There will be more incidents before the British and French withdrawal." He hinted that there may also be some reprisals against Egyptian nationals who co-operated with Allied forces.

Li-Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell, Commander of the Allied forces in Egypt, said the early morning attack on the British patrol was a planned ambush by irresponsibles.

General Stockwell personally projected to Lt-General E.L.M. Burns, Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, who flew here from Cairo today to discuss the withdrawal of British and French commanders.

AIR OF TENSION

General Burns asked General Stockwell whether he considered the ambush a violation of the ceasefire agreement and General Stockwell bluntly replied, "Yes, very much so." He said he wanted it registered as such with the United Nations.

He also said the General Burns said the withdrawal was going according to plan.

There was an air of tension over the city as everyone wondered what was coming next.

The Egyptian source said Egyptian troops would be massed around Ismailia, in the middle of the 110-mile-long Canal and south of the advance line, waiting to move into Port Said immediately after the withdrawal.

Large numbers of United Nations troops are already in the city, helping to maintain order. The source said he believed there may be reprisals against Egyptians because "there are many Egyptians who must explain their actions since the attack." He said foreign nationals left in Port Said after the withdrawal would be given

EDEN Not To Meet IKE

London, Dec. 10.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr Richard Butler, dismissed today any possibility of a meeting between the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and President Eisenhower before Sir Anthony returns to London from Jamaica next Friday.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr Butler said that Sir Anthony intended to return directly to Britain and had not made any particular effort to obtain an interview with Mr Eisenhower.—France-Press.

Plane Search

Vancouver, Dec. 10. A total of 18 planes were patrolling the mountainous regions of southern British Columbia tonight in hopes of finding a missing plane. The plane was last sighted with 62 people aboard.

The plane was on its way from Vancouver to Eastern Canada. It was hoped that the plane might have been able to make a forced landing somewhere in the area.—France-Press.

Petrol Bill Passed

London, Dec. 10. The House of Commons tonight adopted a bill organizing rationing of petrol and raising its price. The vote was 213 to 238 (a majority of 85).—France-Press.

TV Star's Wife Killed

Huntingdon, Dec. 10.

Leading British television personality David Nixon was driving home yesterday to meet his 29-year-old wife Paula for a luncheon rendezvous when he noticed an overturned car by the roadside near here.

It was his wife's car.

more people are smoking

du MAURIER

Get a tin of these filter tip cigarettes today and see how well they suit you

Sole Distributor: Tabacqueria Filipina (Hong Kong) Ltd.

POLICE SWOOPED BEFORE DAWN

(delayed) Budapest, Dec. 9.

Hungarian police occupied the headquarters of the Budapest Central Workers' Council before dawn on Sunday until after the Soviet-backed Kadar Government had decreed its dissolution, according to usually reliable sources here.

The government ordered the Council dissolved after it called on all Hungarian workers to strike on Tuesday and Wednesday in protest against the Kadar regime's "anti-progressive activities."

Sources said about 80 police in uniform, some in plain clothes, raided the council offices at 6 a.m. and disconnected all telephones except one.

This was manned by a policeman who invited factory workers' delegates who called to come in and pick up copies of the two-day protest strike-call resolution passed by the Central Council on Saturday night.

Closing Of Suez Hits China Trade

London, Dec. 10.

Britain's trade with China, already seriously hampered by the Western embargo, may now be reduced to negligible proportions as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal and the steep rise in freight rates, trade sources reported today.

In a desperate attempt to maintain their links to China, British firms have been trying to come to a compromise agreement with the Chinese trade authorities on the question of higher freight rates.

But while agreement is about to be concluded, shipping companies with regular Far East services gave a warning that the surcharge of 15-20 per cent imposed after the closure of the Suez Canal will have to go up still further because of higher costs.—France-Press.

KING'S PRINCESS
OPENS TO-DAY
THEY'RE ALL OUT TO TAKE VEGAS...THE HARD WAY!
DENNIS O'KEEFE
LAS VEGAS SHAKEDOWN
Charles Winninger - Thomas Gomez
NEXT CHANCE

TONY PAT ERNEST
CURTIS CROWLEY BORGNIANE
SQUARE JUNGLE
PAUL KELLY - JIM BACKUS - LEO GARDINER - A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

HOOVER LIBERTY
GAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371 KOWLOON TEL. 60148, 60848

LAST TWO DAYS
AT 2.00, 4.30, 7.00
& 9.30 P.M.

GUYS and DOLLS
MARLON BRANDO - JEAN SIMMONS
FRANK SINATRA - VIVIAN BLAINE
JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ
WITH PERSPECTA STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND
OPENS THURSDAY
STARTLING as looking down the barrel of a loaded gun!

GUNPOINT!
CINEMASCOPE
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ROXY & BROADWAY

Today & Tomorrow only • Please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

20th Century-Fox
GORDON MACRAE
DAN DAILEY
ERNEST BORGNIANE
SHEREE NORTH
The Best Things In Life Are Free
COLON BY DE LUXE
CINEMASCOPE

GRAND OPENING ON THURSDAY, 13th DEC.
JOHN MILLS RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH
THE BABY AND THE BATTLESHIP
EASTMAN COLOUR
A 20th Century-Fox Release
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

CAPITOL RITZ
BY REQUEST
REPEAT ENGAGEMENT
SHOWING TODAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.
HELEN OF TROY
To-morrow
SHOTGUN

JAP APPLICATION

UN Membership
Will Test Reds'
Good Faith

New York, Dec. 10.
Whether the Soviet Union will agree to Japan's admission to the United Nations "will be a major test of Soviet good faith as well as a great opportunity for strengthening the United Nations," a spokesman of the United States delegation said here today.

"We are looking forward to the meeting and we sincerely hope that Japan will be admitted," the American spokesman said.
So far, the Soviet delegation has given no indication whether it would again link the admission of Japan to that of the Mongolian People's Republic, whose candidacy the Soviet is also putting forward at Wednesday's meeting.

RUSSIAN VETO

Last year, the Soviet Union vetoed Japan's admission when Nationalist China did the same to Mongolia's application for membership.

Since then, the Russo-Japanese peace treaty has been signed and ratified and the Soviet Government has indicated that it would not oppose Japan's admission to the UN. It is pointed out, however, that Russia has never indicated when it would support Japan's application.

On the other hand, a spokesman of the Nationalist Chinese delegation said last week that the situation as far as his delegation was concerned was unchanged and that they would vote against Mongolia.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea today renewed her appeal for admission.

Dr. Yoo Chan Yang, leader of the South Korean mission of observers at the General Assembly, asked Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, to recommend a full-fledged delegation to the Security Council.

In a letter he said Korea remained at the doorstep of the United Nations, because of the veto power of one permanent member of the Security Council, he said.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly vetoed South Korea's application.—Reuter.

Petition To
Lift Tax
On Films

Singapore, Dec. 10.
Twenty-one independent Singapore film distributors today petitioned the High Commissioner of Malaya, Sir Donald MacGillivray, to lift immediately the 10 per cent duty on films imported into Malaya.

Independent distributors would be forced out of business soon unless the "crushing" tax was abandoned, the petition declared.

The 21 petitioners deal almost entirely in vernacular films shown in small cinemas in rubber estates, tin mines and outlying villages.—Reuter.

Lim Arrives
For London
Conference

London, Dec. 10.
Mr. Lim Yew Hock, Singapore Chief Minister, arrived here by air tonight for exploratory talks with the British Government on the Crown colony's constitutional future.

Mr. Lim, who was accompanied by his personal assistant, Mr. Henry Armstrong, was received at London Airport by Sir Enoch Croft, Commissioner for Malaya in the United Kingdom, and a senior official of the British Colonial Office.

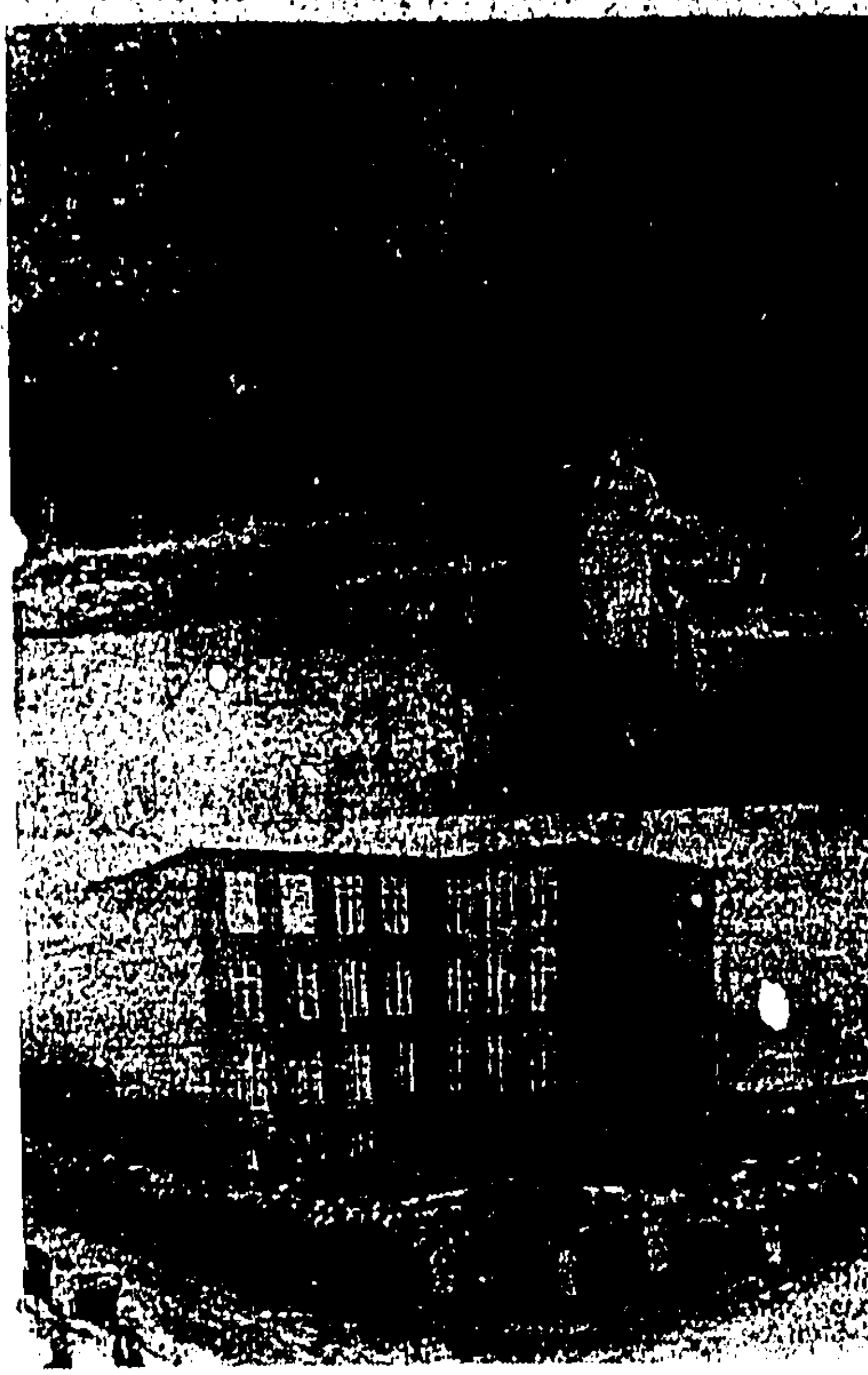
The Chief Minister plans to fly back to Singapore towards the end of this month.—Poutier.

Sino-Japanese
Fishing Talks

Tokyo, Dec. 10.
The leader of a visiting Chinese fishing mission said today China is hoping to exchange fishing rights with Japan.
The leader of the mission, Mr. Yang Hsueh, said his country was "deeply concerned" about the preservation of marine resources in the Yellow Sea and East China Sea.
Mr. Yang said China was planning to make extensive surveys of fishing in the two seas. The mission arrived at Sasebo, Japan, yesterday.

MACMILLAN

Hungary, Suez Reactions



These two pictures illustrate Denmark's reactions to the Hungarian situation. Picture top shows a Danish Red Cross unit in Budapest distributing much-needed food; picture bottom shows a queue of motorists—many of whom had to wait for eight hours—in front of the petrol ration-card distribution centre in Copenhagen. They are entitled to a ration of 110 litres every three months.—Express Photo.

Jordan Discusses
Need For Aid

Amman, Dec. 10.
King Hussein and his Council of Ministers met behind closed doors today for a review of foreign policy which reportedly included discussion of Arab aid to Jordan.

The King and his Council of Ministers, headed by Premier Sulaiman Nabulsi, met at the Royal Palace for an hour. No official information was available on their discussions, but informed sources said they discussed the questions of Arab financial aid to Jordan and the abrogation of the Anglo-Jordanian treaty.

Anxious

The House of Representatives voted almost unanimously last month for the abrogation of the treaty linking Britain with Jordan. Under the treaty Britain maintains an army and an Air Force base in Jordan, and in return subsidizes the Jordanian Exchequer by a reported £12,250,000 annually.

Jordan is anxious to cut her ties with Britain but is unable to do so unless the British financial subsidy is replaced by one from her Arab neighbours.

Other Arab countries, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria, have offered financial aid to Jordan if she abrogates the treaty, but no firm commitments have been made.

After today's meeting with the Council of Ministers, the King received the Iraqi Ambassador, General Baha el Deen Nuri, and the Pakistani Charge d'Affaires, Shah Lal Buehari, in audience.

It was believed their meeting was connected with reports that Iraq had been asked to withdraw General Nuri from Amman.

Last night the government formally denied the reports.—United Press.

BRITAIN PRESSING UN ON SALVAGE

New York, Dec. 10.
BRITAIN is pressing the United Nations to speed salvage work in the Suez Canal by using Anglo-French equipment and technicians, usually reliable sources said today.

These informants said Sir Pierson Dixon, British permanent representative, was discussing the issue almost daily with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General, with a view to obtaining President Nasser's agreement to use of the British and French salvage craft.

Sir Pierson was understood to be making the point

that the British and French salvage unit was by far the most efficient component in the area and that failure to use it would inevitably prolong the clearance operation and increase its cost.

So far President Nasser has refused to allow Anglo-French participation in clearance work, but United Nations sources said at the weekend that the possibility had not been dismissed.

Lieutenant-General Raymond Wheeler, Mr. Hammarskjöld's special representative on Canal clearance matters, now in Egypt for talks with government officials on technical planning, is presumed to be discussing availability of equipment and skilled operators in the area.

There was no word today when salvage work south of Port Said might begin, but operating headquarters will be set up by the United Nations as soon as General Wheeler completes his talks. This could mean a start on the project before Christmas.—China Mail Special.

DEFENDS PETROL

PRICE RISE
Treasury Calls
On Reserves
In Int'l Fund

London, Dec. 10.
Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold Macmillan said today he had raised the price of petrol because Britain had "temporarily become poor."

Defending his decision to increase the customs tax on incoming oil supplies by a shilling, Macmillan told the House of Commons that the interruption of oil supplies because of the Suez crisis had put an additional burden on the balance of payments.

"If the country is to maintain the position of sterling, we must try to live within our reduced income," he said.

Lack Of Confidence

Standard brands of petrol now cost six shillings and a halfpenny. Petrol rationing starts on December 17.

He said the recent fall in Britain's gold and dollar reserves is due to a lack of confidence throughout the world. Macmillan said Britain must use its own efforts permanently to make good the losses to its external income.

"The increase in taxation is a contribution toward the necessary reduction in our consumption of our own resources," he said.

He added that the present oil shortage would mean a loss of revenue of six million sterling a month.

"I cannot accept a drop in the revenue and in the budget surplus of this order. The new duties will make good this loss with a small margin to spare."

Temporary

He repeated that the tax increase was temporary, and said it would have only a small effect on the cost of living.

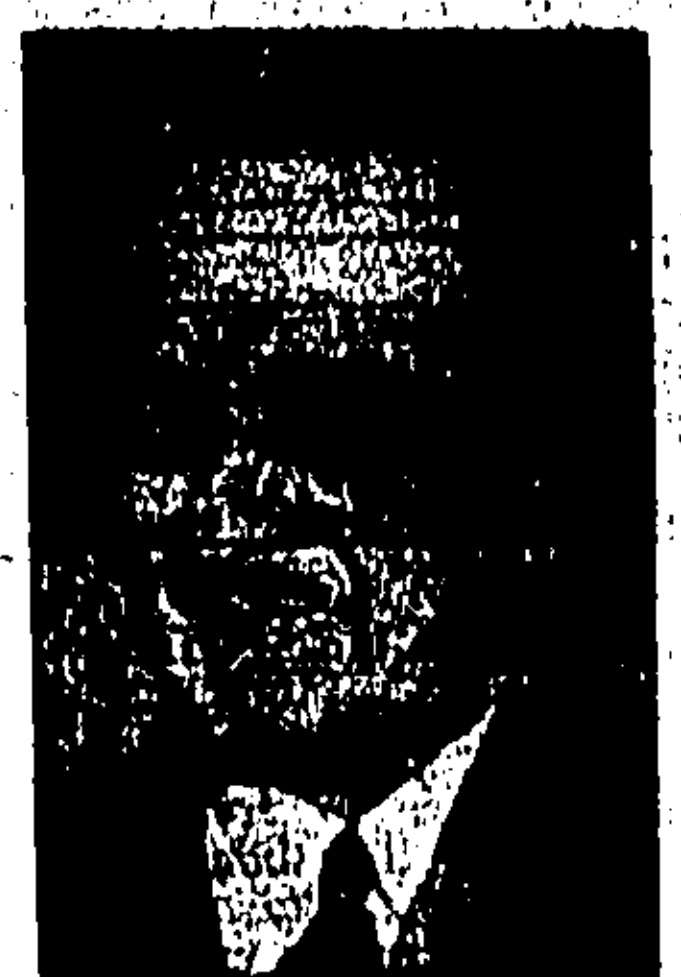
The decision to increase the price came in for heavy attacks from the Opposition. Labour Member Patrick Gordon Walker said the tax was both "irrelevant to our economic needs and unfair. I think it is positively harmful to the economy, especially when you take it in conjunction with the price increase."

He said he was afraid much petrol would reach the black market, thus "favouring the rich as against ordinary people."

War Criminals
Released

Tokyo, Dec. 10.
Japanese Foreign Ministry announced today the Australian Government had released a further four Japanese war criminals serving life sentences in Tokyo's prison.

One of the four was a civilian and the other three former members of the Japanese Imperial Army.—Reuter.



Turkey's Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Edhem Menderes, photographed in London recently. He held urgent talks with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, following reports of Soviet arms being delivered in Syria.—Reuterphoto.

100 Elephants
Shot By
Hunters

Salisbury, Dec. 10.
More than 100 elephants have been shot so far this year by Southern Rhodesian Government hunters.

The game section of the Colony's Department of Mines, Lands and Surveys announced that its elephant control operations carried out to drive away herds interfering with agricultural development and to protect crops, 118 of the animals had been shot so far this year.

This is 39 more than were destroyed last year.

Special problems of elephant control had been created by the increasing development of the low veld in the south of Southern Rhodesia, and by the bringing into full production of ranches previously unused.—France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA
2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.
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At last the true story is revealed... the death of the mighty Graf Spee
JOHN GREGSON ANTHONY QUAYLE PETER FINCH
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OPENS! Best Horror Film in 20 Years!
TO-MORROW! "The Quatermass Experiment"
Brian DONLEVY — Jack WARNER

ORIENTAL MAJESTIC

FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
An exciting story from the World's famous novel!
SHOWING TO-DAY
Please note change of times:
AT 2.15, 4.45, 7.10 & 9.40 P.M.

THE KING AND I
CINEMASCOPE
TECHNICOLOR
DEBORAH KERR - YUL BRYNLER
LITA MONTANO - JAMES CAGNEY - BOB HOPE
CHARLES BRACKETT - PAUL HENREY - CAROL LYNNE
LEONID KINSKY - BOB HOPE - BOB HOPE
NEXT CHANCE
"REACH FOR THE SKY"

Razor laugh
CHERRY HEERING
PRECIOUS MOMENTS
FOR PRECIOUS MOMENTS

POP

IT'S ALL IN THE PAPER, MA
POPULAR TRILLIO

LISTEN TO THIS LOCAL RESIDENT
JOHN'S TROOP

POPULAR TRILLIO

POPULAR TRILLIO

POPULAR TRILLIO

POPULAR TRILLIO

MICHAEL RUDDY, reporting from Hollywood, is tired of

STARS WHO TALK OF RETIRING BUT DON'T

—the latest is LIZ TAYLOR

I'M just a little tired of these "retiring" actresses. Every now and then they announce their longing to get away from the bright lights and live "like ordinary human beings." But, of course, they never do.

Recent reports have come from Elizabeth Taylor, a girl for whom I have always had a soft spot, but who, although a mother and almost twice divorced, is still only a few years older than a teenager. And all this "retirement" talk coming from a girl of her age and ambition is just bunk!

SHE'S AN EXPERT
Nor is Liz alone among the females famous for this kind of idle chatter. You hear squawks about getting up at 6 a.m. the long hours under the studio lights, the boredom of climbing in and out of \$300-model gowns, and the ordeal of making coast-to-coast appearances.

You'd think, to listen to some of these bruisers, that it's an effort to pick up the weekly pay packet! Regrettably, at this kind of performance, Miss Taylor had acquired a certain experience at an early age. Way back in 1951—she was then 19—she claimed she was worrying herself into a duodenal ulcer because "everybody hates me. I've been getting so many nasty letters, I don't read them any more."

That was shortly after her divorce from husband Nicky Hilton, heir to the multi-millionaire hotel owner. But in 1950, before the wedding bells had chimed, she had been declaiming: "If my career interferes with my marriage, the career can fly out of the window."

TANGLED LOVE LIFE
And a year before that, while engaged to 22-year-old William Pawley, son of a former U.S.

Ambassador to Brazil: "I don't think Bill wants me to continue in films after our marriage."

Came 1953, and Liz—now Mrs Michael Wilding—was telling the world, in reference to her baby son, Michael: "I hope he doesn't want to be an actor. I've seen too much of the tragic side. I've seen some of the great stars of a few years ago doing crowd work now, still clauding desperately to their dreams."

"I've learned not to dedicate myself to any career. I could give it up tomorrow. It's just a job which I enjoy while I have it."

Markedly, Miss Taylor's yearnings to get away from it all coincide with the peaks and nadirs of her somewhat tangled love life.

Current spasms began when the Wilding romance faded. But now she's changed her mind again.

LOTS OF LOLLY

"Retirement? Quitting films? For now I said I'd retire or quit making movies," she told me last week in between recording dialogue for "Rainbow Valley," a much-delayed, prolonged \$800,000 production. "I may make fewer movies, that's all."

For the record, Liz has made three films in the past three years—"The Last Time I Saw Paris," "Giant" and "Rainbow Valley."

Super-showman Mike Todd, who allegedly will be her next husband and who has given her a colossal 30-carat diamond ring, which he says cost \$100,000, doesn't object to the publicity resulting from the Taylor retirement talk.

UNHAPPY AVA

What Elizabeth really wants is her own independent company, profit-sharing deals, and lots of "lolli." After paying commissions, expenses, income taxes, she has little left, poor girl—even though she earns \$5,000 weekly.

Now let's consider another "retiring" star—Ava Gardner.

cotton-pickin' belle from the Deep South and popular bull-fighting aficionada.

As long ago as 1954, Miss Gardner stated publicly: "I'm not all that keen on being a movie star. I'm happiest in blue jeans, flat heels and no make-up."

A year later she went on record: "Some people enjoy it, but I want to leave this business."

HER CHOICE

Not even the terrific part of the Anglo-Indian girl in "Bhowani Junction" reconciled Ava to her fate. In July this year, with the dust of location hardly shaken from her feet, she announced: "I'm selling Hollywood. After 13 years. There won't be many regrets. I was never really happy there. I feel kind of secure and content in Europe. Now I have made up my mind to stay. I never made my friends among film people in Hollywood anyway. There are pressures here that don't apply in Europe. I've looked at most countries, and I have settled on Spain. I want a place just outside Madrid."

HATES TAXES

Were Ava Gardner to marry a millionaire, she would quit movies altogether. This she told me. What she hates is the discipline demanded in filming. "I hate getting up at six in the morning, and I hate interviews and being forced to talk about myself," said Ava. She also hates paying high taxes.

Add to the weathercocks of Hollywood Betty Hutton, who tearfully announced her retirement two years ago in Las Vegas, got bored within three months, and recently finished "Spring Reunion" with Dana Andrews.

When Dana Wynter married the wealthy and successful lawyer, Grigson Bautzer, she told me: "My marriage will always come first. I don't really care whether I ever made a film

again. I shall film only if Gred approves, but we are not going to be separated at any time, I assure you."

THEY QUIT

So far, Dana has kept her word. She refused to leave Hollywood for Barbados location for "Island in the Sun," which worked out nicely for Britain's Joan Collins, who stepped into the Jocelyn Flourey role.

Dana definitely prefers the role of wife, and lives in magnificent style with a mansion in Bel Air, a Palm Springs place, limousines and private planes. And there are others who really meant it (well, so far, anyway) when they said: "I quit."

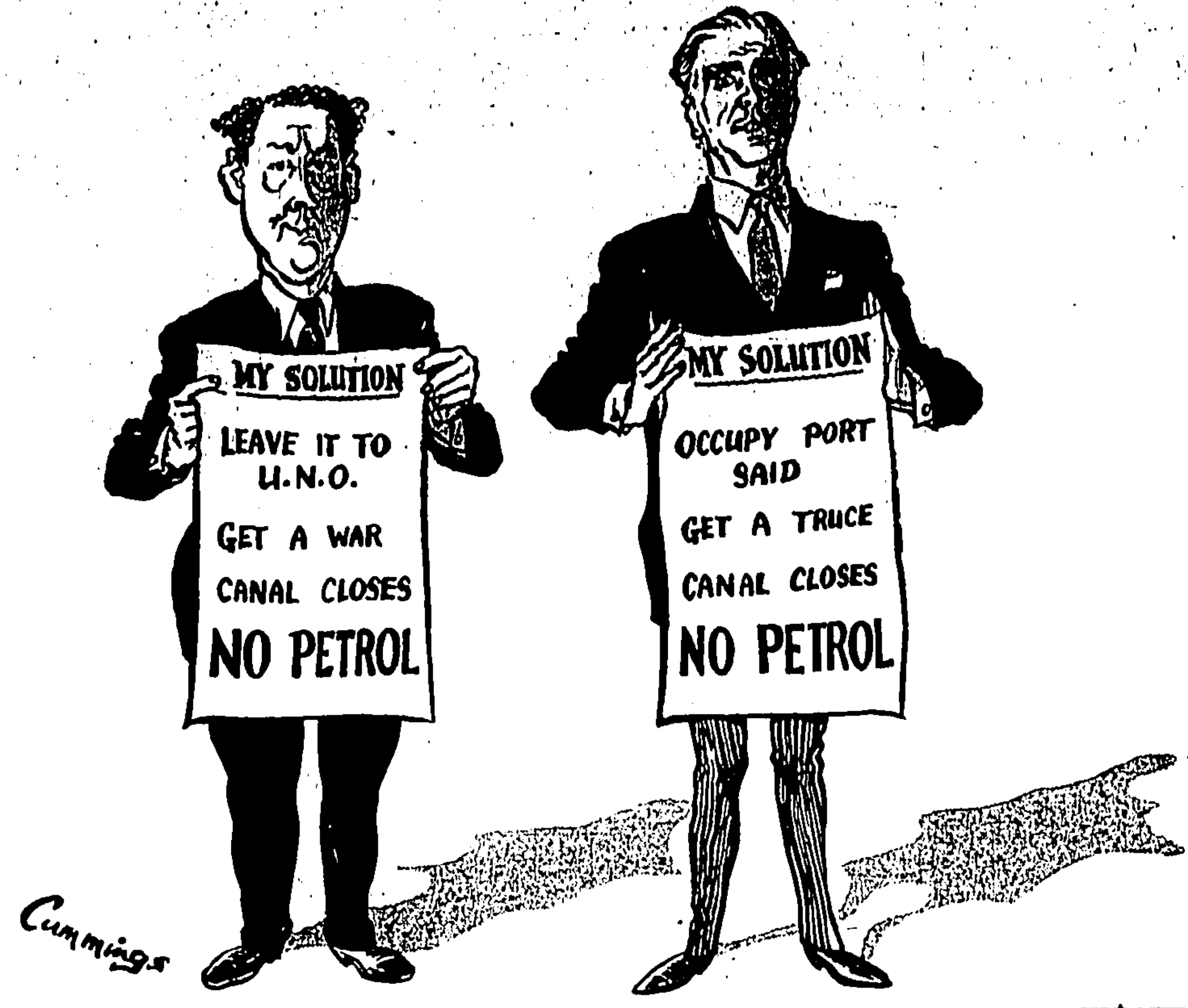
Alice Faye, married Phil Harris, retired in 1945 and hasn't returned to the film lots, despite attractive offers.

Norma Shearer, screen idol of the thirties, is very happy as Mrs. Martin Aronow. What's more, she's proud of being a grandmother.

It is not so long since Betty Grable, of the fabulous underpinning, topped the payroll of Hollywood's actresses with an annual income of around \$52,000. Now she's 39 and in the tax-chase business for keeps.

"I never really cared for my career," she revealed last week.

DEMOCRACY GIVES YOU FREEDOM OF CHOICE... by CUMMINGS



Robin Hutcheon Concludes His Canton Diary

I FELT AN ASS WEARING A PICASSO PEACE DOVE

I FELT an ass walking around Kowloon station with a Picasso peace dove badge on my lapel.

All visitors to China are given one—free.

It comes with customs forms asking you to declare ammunition and explosives, and tickets supplied by the China Travel Service before you board the train which takes you to the Hongkong border.

I felt an ass because I met a friend, and I struggled busily with a handkerchief in my breast pocket to conceal it.

The inhibition is understandable. These days we go to war for the sake of peace. Cynics debate its purity and make it a sham. Besides I hate to think of Picasso as a 20th Century PRO for Noeh.

In Canton, the sighs of half a dozen French businessmen sporting the badges, undermined self-righteous conviction. The dove went back on my lapel. I was pacified and at the end of my three-day stay began to think of it as an indispensable passport in my travels around Canton. An illusion, perhaps, but still....

Bury your pride

MY tip: If you go to China bury your pride and your self-consciousness and wear it.

All visitors to the Exhibition are given a tourist map of the city. There are 17 sights officially worth seeing of which we saw 10 during our short stay. These included big city blocks like the black painted Ol Kwan Hotel and the South China Building (which includes a big department store), and landmarks like the Pearl River bridge and the Central Park.

I did not have time to see the Central Park, thoroughly, and the bridge and the buildings were nothing to write home about.

But the other six, here are glimpses of old and new China which any tourist would prize among the most fascinating sights he had seen.

I have already discussed briefly the Exhibition. I said it was one of the most remarkable, and comprehensive I had seen. We visited that twice, although, apart from an interview with an official, we had no business to trespass.

Essentially, it was China's show-window, exhibiting the vast scope of its primary and secondary industries. It would be incorrect to describe the Exhibition as a "show-window"

because not everything on display was available for export in quantity.

But it suggested an astonishingly versatile output. Some of the products displayed are admittedly copies of Russian or Satellite originals, but a serious attempt is being made now to turn them out in China.

I came back with about 10 pounds of literature covering several dozen industries which show that China is making a determined bid to capture Far Eastern markets, and penetrate the West in a bigger way than ever before with special export quality products. Some of these are on sale in Canton but they are far beyond the average man's pay packet.

Business done

THESE are superficial impressions. I am not competent to discuss the economics of China's reconstruction or the quality of its products in comparison with those turned out in Britain and Europe. The extent of the business done at the Exhibition (£10.5 million at the end of November) may be doubted, but it is absurd to underestimate, present achievements and the industrial potential presented there.

Each night—three in all—we went to the Canton Cultural Park. It cost about HK 25 cents admission, and I return with the conviction that we need one in Hongkong.

Each night we saw something different, and on our last night in Canton we exhausted ourselves trying to see all that we had not seen before at the Park. I think sheer incredulity exhausted us as much as the long tramp it involved from pavilion to pavilion, theatre to theatre.

Chinese art

THE exhibits of Chinese art I were the most beautiful I have seen anywhere—in Hongkong, Shanghai or the English and Australian homes of friends who have spent their lives in China.

There was another pavilion in which modern Chinese paintings were shown, less impressive than the traditional style, but I found some of the impressionists exhilarating.

There was an aquarium with live and stuffed exhibits, several open air theatres, where well-known opera stars performed, a puppet opera, acrobats (whom we did not see), a warworks exhibition, health and hygiene exhibitions and another exhibiting cleanliness in the home.

Admission to each pavilion is free. All the authorities demand is that you drop a chip of wood into a box as you enter. The Chinese have a passion for counting heads. This passion for statistics must be a curse to the people. At the Exhibition we saw long queues stretching down the road for about 100 to 200 yards outside the main gates. They filed up to a small window where we imagined they bought tickets.

But our escort explained that it was only for statistical purposes. My companion wondered why they didn't use turnstiles with an automatic counting mechanism.

But at the Cultural Park, where the crowds were less dense, counting was no problem.

All exhibits were explained. At the wax works Mandarin-speaking girls described the tableaux, and at the art galleries and exhibitions placards in Chinese gave relevant information.

This was painless education. In other parts of the world, museums, art galleries and even theatres have, I think, a sinister appeal apart from the usual sightseer or the person who takes shelter from a sudden downpour or snowstorm. We did not get an estimate of the number of visitors nightly—sensibly it opens at 8.30 p.m. after people have finished their day's work and closes at 10.30 p.m.—but I should say between 10,000 and 20,000.

Another passion

EDUCATION is another passion in China. Everybody seems to be taking courses. They tell you they want to learn more, if they are not learning Mandarin, like our escort an interpreter in the Trade Department who studies radio engineering in his spare-time, they are studying subjects of special personal interest. At the end of my visit, I felt I could have spent every night for a month studying Chinese carving in wood, ivory and jade at the Cultural Park.

Near the Exhibition area is Yueh Hsiu Hill, which has the Sun Yat-sen Memorial; there is also a large steel sphere which looks like an observation balloon about to take off (we thought it was an observatory but were told it had something to do with the city's water supply), the Canton Museum and the Municipal People's Stadium.

The Memorial and the curious water tank were both guarded by sentries, and we were not allowed closer than 25 yards. The Canton Museum was closed on the day we visited it.

but an official living on the premises very kindly escorted us around this 500-year-old Ming dynasty building.

Its construction is curious. It consists of five storeys, which look more like layers sweeping up in steps to a traditional Chinese roof. It is rust red in colour and houses relics dating from prehistory to the present, including a number of red clay model houses very similar to those found in the Li Cheng Uk burial vault in Kowloon.

Political slant

I THINK the museum must be "post-Liberation"—it contains barely a nucleus of exhibits taken only from the province of Kwangtung. From the late Ching dynasty onwards they develop a distinct political slant. In the 20th Century section, Sun Yat-sen and the early Party martyrs and their achievements dominate the glass showcases, leading finally to the May 4th movement and the so-called war of Liberation after the rupture of relations in the Nationalist-Communist coalition in 1927.

We thought we saw Chiang Kai-shek in one photograph. Our guide was rather shocked at the suggestion. He denied it seriously without the trace of a smile. But he was a pleasant fellow. He spoke in Mandarin, but switched to surprisingly good English when he found we had difficulty following his patter.

From the top storey of the Museum we had a magnificent view of Canton with a haze settling over the city, the Municipal Stadium, the Sun Yat-sen Memorial and the Waterworks sphere immediately below us. Only once before—on a previous trip to Kuling, high above the Yangtze have I seen views and atmosphere like this which Chinese landscape painters translate so faithfully, so delicately to their silk and bamboo screens.

Unusual feature

THE Municipal Stadium immediately below the Museum seats 85,000 to 70,000 people. A football match on Sunday drew almost that number, our guide, a football fan, told us. On the day we saw it, an athletic meeting was being held on a cinder or dirt track surrounding the oval.

The stadium seems to have been carved out of a valley, the floor of which has been filled and levelled. Concrete tiers sweep up the sides and back. It is almost completely exposed. A galvanised iron roof covers about 800 seats at the top end, and to the entrance. The area

of the playing field looks no bigger than Hongkong's Caroline Hill stadium, but perhaps its most unusual feature is that it nestles so comfortably in the arms of the Yueh Hsiu Hill, the highest in the main city area.

In the same locality is the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, built in classical Chinese style. On the night we visited it, a North Korean opera company performed. I am told Hongkong's Sino-British Orchestra also played there, and that it is used for meetings and mass rallies as well. It is convenient for any assembly on a mass scale. It seats 5,500.

It is circular with a gallery sweeping the circumference from either edge of the giant stage mouth, rather like London's Albert Hall, except that it has only one gallery level and is vastly bigger. The "pit" area has most of the seats—I should say, two-thirds.

Smoking is forbidden, and there is natural ventilation. Traps are opened in the roof. It was a cool night outside but the atmosphere inside was pleasant, despite the Hall's size. We were told that late-comers were not allowed into the theatre once the performance had started, but presumably were admitted during the first interval.

Dashing beauty

THE seats were leather-covered and hard but that is no reflection on the opera. It was in Korean. Neither I nor 5,499 others in the audience could understand a word of it, apart from the Mandarin prologue given by a dashing beauty in a long white cheongsam (the first and perhaps the only one we saw in Canton).

We visited the Liu Yung Sze Pagoda, but only got a ground-level view of this eight-storey temple. We felt afterwards we would have needed a week to "do" Canton properly, though perhaps very superficially.

This is the "meat" for the sightseeing tourist. This is what made my trip to the Chinese mainland the rare treat I spoke of yesterday.

Our bags were carried into the travel service office in Kowloon and a bill for \$22 (for two) was presented for the journey from Looi. It included portage from Shumshum to Looi, and service charges. Our tickets cost \$4.

The bill was exorbitant and it angered me. I protested loudly.

Suddenly I thought hit me. I glanced down at my lapel, embarrassed, but the peace dove badge was not there. I returned to my ticket trade. I was distinctly baffled.

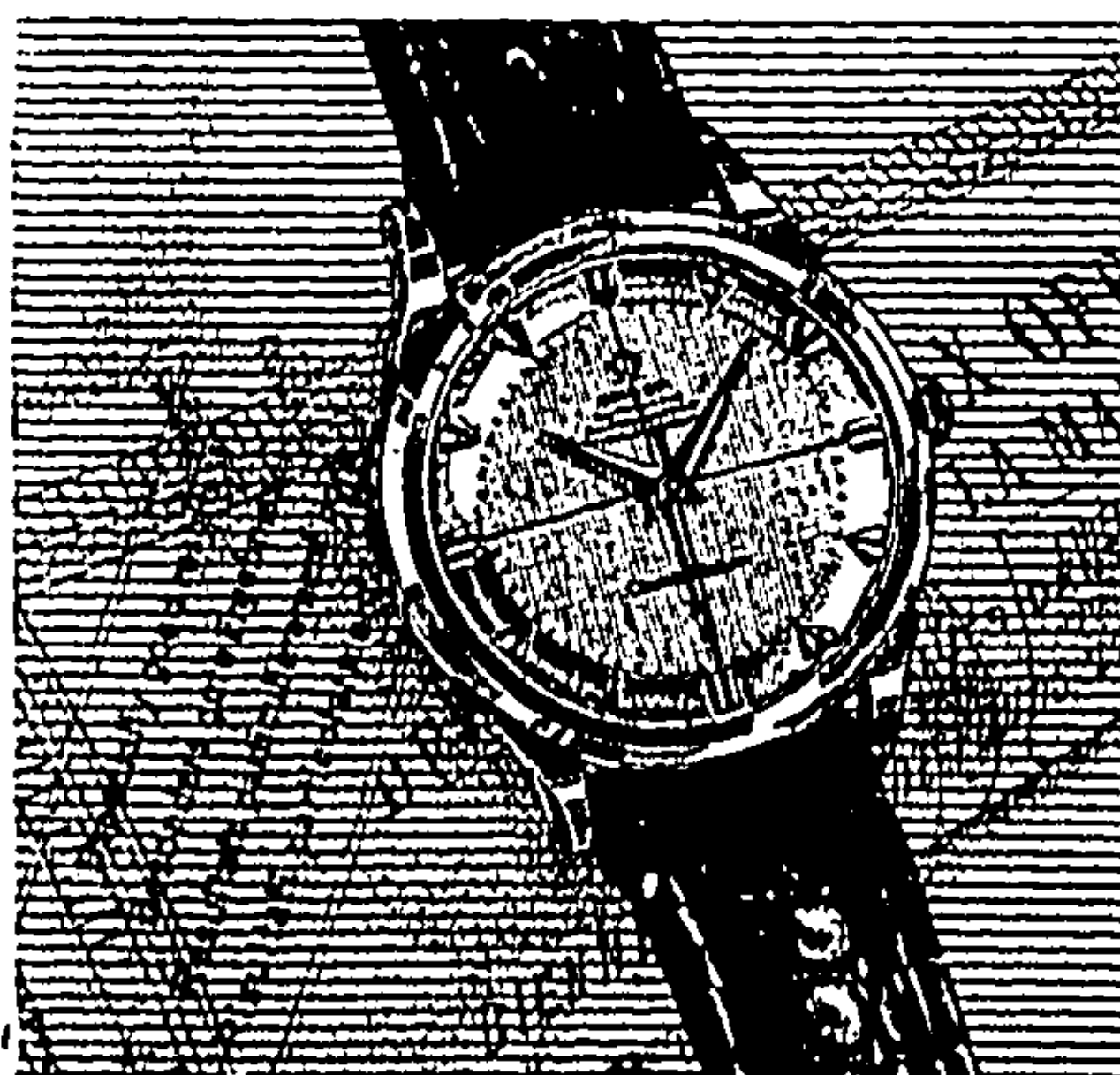
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FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP

MANCHESTER CITY AND
NEWCASTLE UNITED DRAWN
TOGETHER IN 3RD ROUND

London, Dec. 10.

Two post-war Cup Final battles will be re-fought in the third round of the English Football Association Cup competition to be played on January 5.

Today's draw in which First and Second Division League teams make their first appearance this season has brought together Manchester City, the present holders, and Newcastle United, three times winners of the Cup in the last six years, who beat the City in the final in 1955.

Blackpool and Bolton Wanderers, who met in the 1953 Cup Final, will be fought out in this round. Blackpool won the Final 4-3 after being a goal down in the closing stages.

Two of the four non-League clubs which will be in the competition are also in the draw. They are: Luton Town, who were in the First Division last season, and Notts County, who were in the Second Division last season.

STILL FAVOURITES

Manchester United, favourites to win the Cup, have been drawn to play Newcastle United in the third round. The draw was made at 10.15 p.m. at the Victoria Club, London.

In the draw for the Third Round of the Cup—the stage at which First and Second Division teams enter the competition—Manchester United were today drawn away to Newcastle United, the Third Division Northern team.

Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur, London clubs who are both at home to Second Division teams, were well backed, and closing offers were 100-7 and 100-11 respectively.

In spite of the support from bankers, Tottenham Hotspur were sold for £100,000 by Wolverhampton Wanderers, who had offered 100-9 to 10-1.

Last year's winners, Manchester City, were on offer at 28-1 after being drawn away to Newcastle United in the Third Round. Newcastle, a club with a great Cup tradition, were quoted at 22-1.

THE DRAW

The draw for the Third Round of the English Football Association Cup, to be played on Saturday, January 5, was made today.

The 41 First and Second Division Clubs entered the competition for the first time in the round, along with the 20 non-League teams from Round Two. The draw is:

Ipswich Town v Fulham
Bristol City v Rotherham United
Bolton Wanderers v Blackpool
Newport County v Southampton

Notts County v Ryeal
Scunthorpe United v Wrexham v Reading
Huddersfield Town v Sheffield United

Millwall v Brentford or Crystal Palace
Everton v Blackburn Rovers
Wolverhampton Wanderers v Swansea Town

Barnsley v Port Vale
Preston North End v Luton Town
Bournemouth v Accrington Stanley

Sunderland v Queen's Park Rangers
Tottenham Hotspur v Leicester City
Preston North End v Sheffield Wednesday

Leeds United v Cardiff City
Hull City v Bristol Rovers
Doncaster Rovers v West Bromwich Albion

New Brighton v Torquay United
Newcastle United v Manchester City
Bury v Portsmouth

Barnsley v Chesterfield
Leyton Orient v Cheltenham
Nottingham Forest v Gillingham

Southend United v Liverpool
Luton Town v Aston Villa
Carlisle United v Birmingham City

West Ham United v Grimsby Town
Arsenal v Stoke City
Hartlepool United v Manchester United

Middlesbrough v Charlton Athletic
Replays on or before Thursday, January 10.—Reuter.

Powerful Committee Is
Preparing For The
British Empire Games

By A Special Correspondent

The British Empire Games are to be held in Cardiff, Wales, in 1958 for the first time. A powerful committee is preparing for the day, and Britain's Postmaster-General has promised commemorative stamps.

Yet it would be idle to pretend that "everything in the garden is lovely." Indeed, the organisers have revealed that they expect a deficit of £90,000 between what it is estimated the Games will cost and the revenue from them.

This is due in large measure to an increase from £150,000 to £200,000 in the value of expenditure.

To fill this gap, an appeal is to be launched.

Welsh local authorities could raise the £90,000 in its own right if they were not so obsessed with their traditional but what about the Games? The fact is that there is no active held feeling of enthusiasm for the Games in Cardiff (let alone Wales). The Welsh nation, the only one in the world to have the present to dip his hand into his pocket on behalf of the Games.

LONG WAY OFF

True, the Empire Games are still a long way off. True, the build-up has not yet developed into a major assault on the Welsh public's pride and interest. At the same time, the omens are not all good—and there is no point in blinking the fact.

To be brutally frank, some of the kindest critics in Wales are fearful of absolute chaos. Blunders made in Cardiff on past great occasions give rise to doubts whether there is the will to acquire the necessary "know-how."

For example, Commonwealth Ministers will be visiting Cardiff for the Games—and it really will not do to give local civil servants and business representatives the same precedence

Finland Will Play
Host In World
Speed Skating

Helsinki, Dec. 10.

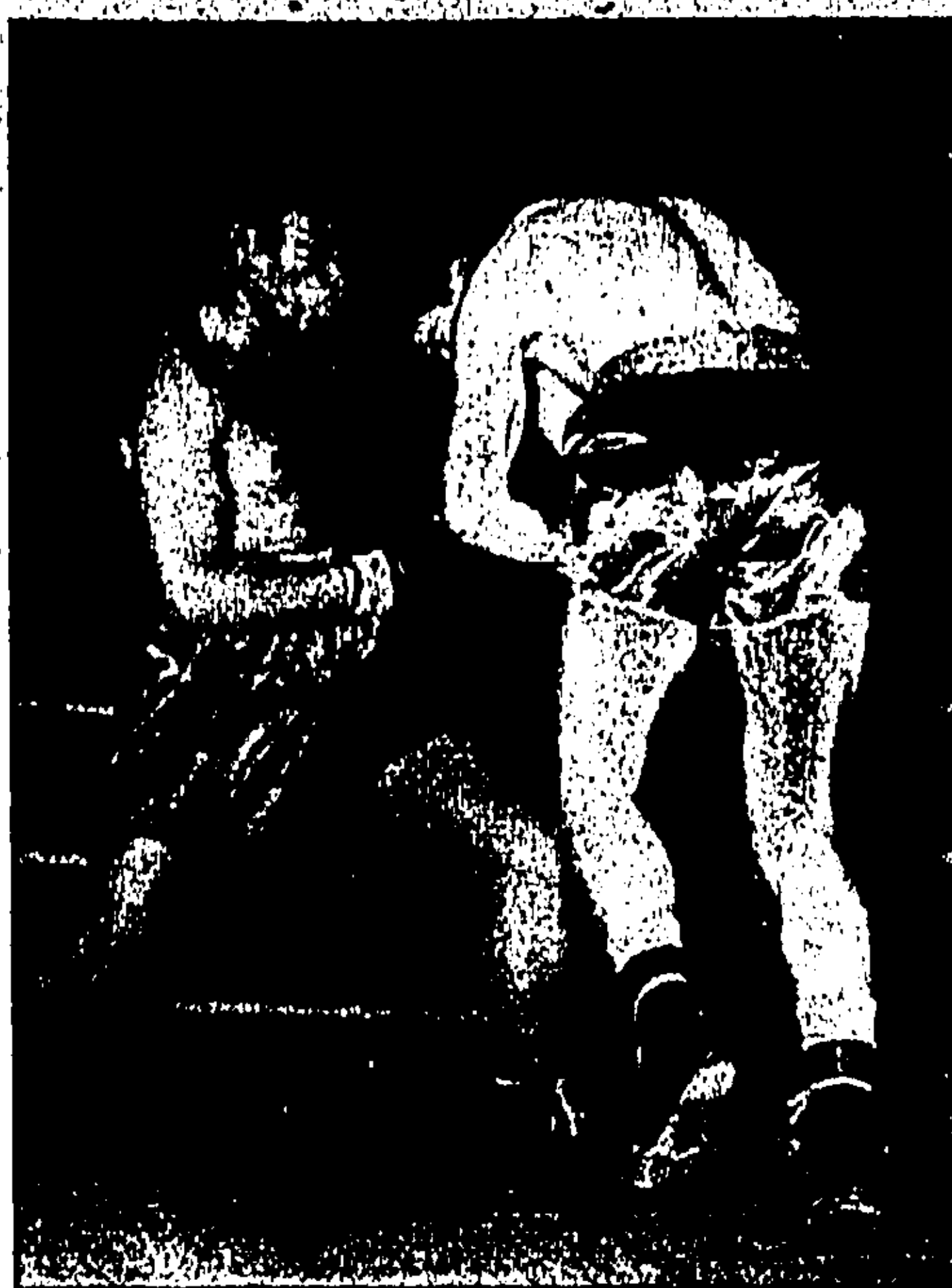
Finland has accepted the invitation of the International Skating Association to be host nation for next year's Women's World Speed Skating Championships.—Reuter.

ROUND-HOUSE RIGHT



C. Barrientos (left) of Chile ducks a round-house right by S. D. Song of Korea during their Olympic heavyweight semi-final bout. Song was the winner on points.—UPI.

RICHARDSON LOSES



Nino Valdes (left), the Cuban heavyweight, and the young British "hope", Dick Richardson, seen during the opening round of their fight at Harringway on Dec. 4. Richardson, after a severe pummeling, was forced to retire in the eighth round.—Central Press Photo.

FLOODLIT RUGGER

ARMY PLAY REST
OF THE COLONY
TOMORROW

By "PAK LO"

Another big rugby game is scheduled for the Club ground at 6.30 p.m. tomorrow night under the floodlights, and this match should attract a very high proportion of rugby fans for it is between the Army and the Rest of the Colony.

As might be expected the Club forms the larger part of the Rest of the Colony side with no less than eight of their regular players taking part.

There are no great surprises in this team, though it should have been possible to find room, in the past, for another player in it, to make it more representative. But the RAF feel that while they have a good solid side they have no outstanding stars beyond Harnham to put forward.

This is perhaps a little modest, for the names of Watt and Cornish spring to mind. However, the result of the Selection Committee is a fast three line with strong penetrating power on both wings, and if Corner and O'Kelly hit it off as the two halves the Rest of the Colony three will be extremely hard to stop.

The Rest centre three, however, have not been as outstanding as their wings, but this is probably due to the sides they have been playing in, and with a good service should do well tonight.

The Rest of the Colony pack, if anything, stronger and should, with five of the best Club forwards in it, be a definite danger in the loose, and Walker, Hannam, and Miller should take most of the line-out. Moffat is again hooking against Barker, and as he slightly out-hooked him last time, should repeat his efforts.

Thus the Rest of the Colony should have a steady supply of the ball.

The Army also have a strong pack, but they do not kick each other up as well as they might, and though Haggard, Green, and Barker should shine in the loose, it is unlikely that they will overcome the very strong Rest pack.

ODD SELECTION

However, they should give their halves a sufficient supply of the ball. And now we come to the odd selection of the lot. At scrum, half is A.N. Other. Since this is usually one of the first positions picked it seems

HOME RUGGER

Wakefield, Dec. 10.
Wakefield Trinity beat the Australian Rugby League touring team by 17 points to 12 today after leading 16-0 at half time.—Reuter.

VLADIMIR KUTS...

THE RUSSIAN WITH THE
FOOLPROOF SYSTEM FOR
WINNING GOLD MEDALS

By DENNIS HART

You've probably heard of Vladimir Kuts. He's that Russian with the foolproof system for winning Olympic Gold Medals—get out in front and stay there.

I'll tell you something else about him. According to all the rules of medicine and physiology that govern the business of one man propelling himself faster than another, comrade Kuts should be well down the field—if he finishes at all.

It's all a question of the usage of oxygen—the fuel that drives the human machine. It is explained in "The Human Machine" by Sir Adolphe Abraham (Pelican Books, 3s. 6d.). When you run you burn up oxygen, the faster you run the more oxygen is used. But as you use it, so it is replaced by breathing, and the idea is to strike a balance so that you take in almost as much as you use. The balance is made up by the reserve, held by the lungs.

So it is that a distance runner, who strikes the ideal balance, may finish no more exhausted than the sprinter who runs entirely on his reserve supply.

The distance runner achieves his balance by maintaining a steady pace.

But not Kuts. Not for him the solid grind round twenty or more laps. A burst here, a sprint there, followed by a quick complete lap helps him relieve the monotony. It also helps grind the opposition into the track. Anyone wanting first hand information is referred to Gordon Pirie.

ANOTHER FREAK?

It's uneconomical, it's unique. But it gets results.

Kuts is a freak, something that just cannot be explained. And he will remain the greatest distance runner in the world until a super-athlete comes along—or another freak.

All the effort expended by Kuts and the other 6,000 athletes at Melbourne, not only in the actual events but in the slavish training he must undergo, raises the question of how much the human frame can stand.

Sir Adolphe quotes the German professor of medicine who 25 years ago wrote "must athletes die before fifty and are seldom capable of great physical exertion when they attain middle age."

But take heart, you pounders of the track. Sir Adolphe also quotes the extensive inquiry carried out by Dr John Edward Morgan. Dr Morgan possessed a physician and an earman, the most gruelling events in the sporting calendar—the University Boat Race.

GENERAL HEALTH

He wrote to men who had competed in the Boat Races over a period of 40 years to find out whether or not their general health had benefited from the violent exercise.

It emerged from the study that the life expectancy of those who had taken part was nearly five years more than people accepted as first-class life-insurance risks.

So if you fancy you've got the beating of Vladimir Kuts, don't worry about shortening your life as a result of the attempt. But you probably won't feel too good immediately afterwards.

IF STILL IN DOUBT

If you are still in doubts as to Kuts' fantastic prowess at the Olympic Games, here is a report by Harry Carpenter in the Daily Mail on the memorable 5,000 metres race at Melbourne:

"Gordon Pirie has just told me what it is like to come under the Russian hammer—the hammer called Vladimir Kuts. It is a remarkable testimonial, poured out without rancour or resentment, by Pirie, after his second merciless hiding from Kuts within five Olympic days.

The 5,000 metres race was to have been Britain's gold and glory race, with Pirie,

BRIEF INTERLUDE

Apart from one brief interlude near the start, when Taber led, Kuts dominated the race, driving along in front in his ugly, ungainly style. At half-way—roughly one and half miles—men like Szabo and Taber, of Hungary, and Thomas, of Australia, were stunned by the pace and dropped back, leaving the three British runners shadowing Kuts.

At this stage, Chatway seized with violent cramp in the stomach, made one last despairing effort to stay up, but then fell away. Now Pirie and Ibbotson were our only hopes, but hope was little as Kuts crammed on more and more speed.

With two laps to go, the red ribbon of track between this Iron Man and our gallant, formerly striving stars grew longer and longer, until at the line Kuts was all of 75 yards ahead. Ibbotson conceded victory to Pirie in the home straight, their private battle for the silver medal.

Chatway, whose last race this was, finished 11th, and told me: "I got stomach cramp for the first time in my life. It was agony. I have never given up in any race, but this time it took everything I had to keep going."

—(London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

MCC FACED WITH
AN ALMOST
HOPELESS TASK

Pretoria, Dec. 10.

Brilliant spin bowling by Johnny Wardle had the South African XI on the run this morning and their last five wickets fell for the addition of 35 to the Saturday score so that they were all out for 116.

Wardle took four of those wickets in 8.3 overs today. Tony Luck, who had scored wretched luck in beating the bat and just missing the wicket, finally met with success when he caught and bowled Ken Funnell whose 55 was nearly half the side's total.

Before lunch the MCC lost Oakman, run out when trying for a third run. Only 10 runs were then on the board and immediately after the break Insole and Richardson were out without addition to the score.

HALF THE SIDE OUT
A few minutes later Compton drove a catch to forward short leg before Cowdrey and Bailey stopped the rout. But they had taken the total to only 41 when Cowdrey was bowled and half the side was out still more than a hundred runs behind.

Johnny Wardle proved a fine partner for Bailey even though the scoring rate was naturally slow. He defended as well as his "dead bat" bowled and they put on a valuable 38 runs before Wardle was leg before. Brian Taylor went the same way and then there was discussion as to whether or not an extra half hour could be claimed.

It was allowed but failed to make its purpose of finishing the match although the MCC suffered one more blow with the dismissal of Lock. Then Loader and Bailey played out time and they will resume tomorrow when the touring side face the opportunity of scoring 53 runs if they are to win—China Mail Special.

Malayan Services
Rugby Team To
Tour Japan

Singapore, Dec. 10.

Wing-Commander Clive Stanbury, of the Malayan Combined Services Rugby Team, has written to the Japan Rugby Union informing them that a team of British, Australian, and New Zealand players will tour Japan between February 21 and March 11.

An announcement today said the team expected to play seven matches, including four in Tokyo, where the players would stay about 10 days.

It was suggested that the visitors' strength would compare with the Australian side that toured Japan about two years ago.—Reuter.

Mrs Hoad Beaten
In Victorian
Tennis Tourney

Melbourne, Dec. 10.

In the Victorian Tennis Championships today, the American players, Shirley Fry and Althea Gibson, won their quarter-final in the women's singles title matches.

Miss Fry defeated Lorraine Coghlan 6-1, 6-2 and Miss Gibson defeated Jennifer Hood 6-3, 6-3.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



GOLDEN CHURN



SPORTS



London Express Service

Race Pony Dies After Morning Training Spin

An accident marred this morning's training at Aundervary 10 collapsed and died almost instantaneously after a fast 6-furlong spin with novice-rider Horace Chan astride.

A greater part of the entries prepared for this week-end's Fifth Race Meeting were seen in action, and some very impressive times were clocked in. Among the most outstanding were returned by Jingle Bell, Knock-Again, Sky Horse, Silver Wing, Castle Peak, Ambition, Glenshee, Jubilation, Burning Arrow, Invincible, Bonita, Ker-tem, Tell-Me-Tonight and Out.

Sports Diary

TODAY

Hockey
H.K.F.A. Council Meeting Sports Road, 9.45 p.m., Summer League: Sing Tao v R.M.B. (C.I.) 6.30 p.m. Inter-school games, Kowloon Section.

Badminton
Senior Mixed Doubles: Winner Section 1 v Winner Section 2.

TOMORROW

Athletics
Tung Wah Hospital Free School sports at SCAA Stadium starting at 10 a.m.

Rugby
Hexagonal Tournament: Army v West (Club) 6.30 p.m.

Soccer
Div. 1: Navy v Kitchener (Navy) 3 p.m.

Inter-school soccer Kowloon Section 2 p.m.

Hockey
Div. 2: Army "B" v Army "C" (Sookunpoo), 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY

Badminton
Men's "C" Div. Doubles Sect. 1: HAF v C.C.C. KITE v Kowloon Tong, Young and Old v L.R.C.

Soccer
Summer League SCAA v Kwong Wah (C.I.) 6.30 p.m.

MANY ATHLETES OWE BRASHER A DEBT OF GRATITUDE

Says ROGER BANNISTER

At Melbourne, a bespectacled, white-faced Englishman became suddenly and joyously free. As Christopher Brasher sank to the track after running the race of his life a burden as heavy as ever Sinbad carried slipped from his shoulders.

It's taken a long time to get to the top," he said. "I think I ran my last race that day." Perfection always brings some sort of finality, but Brasher's triumph brings him a new freedom known only to those who have successfully foraged in the no-man's land between the possible and the improbable, the borderland of human achievement.

A week ago Brasher, boyhood admirer of "E. Lawrence," groaned: "I long to be free from the body that has imprisoned me for so long." Now he has solved a problem, albeit a sporting one, with physical and mental ramifications which have defeated every other British athlete for 24 years. For 10 years Brasher has endured the captivity every athlete knows. These are years interspersed with tantalising glimpses of the perfect race in which the elusive dominance of the mind is finally achieved.

A FEW ONLY

It is given to few men to achieve this goal and Brasher can never feel quite the same again. Over the weeks, the months, the years the human bondage of physical things need never worry him again. Then there are the little things no one else would notice—never to be frightened that a book is too gripping, because excitement disturbs an athlete's peaceful slumber; never to shirk the awkward problem at work on the day of a race, because it might tempt him to a cigarette.

For each spectator one victor becomes symbolic of the whole Games. For me the Melbourne Games are Brasher's Olympics. I never dreamed I could feel so happy to see another man win. Franz Stampfl said he would win. "He was terrific in training over the hurdles," he said. "When he ran two miles before the Games he showed that no other runner had such flat-racing ability, apart from the Hungarian, Chronik, who never competed. Now Stampfl dances through the stand, his verbal violence more than usually difficult to follow.

Few British athletes have plumbed the depths of athletic misfortune in the way Brasher has done over the years. Sore legs, stunted, damaged heels, muscle cramps, asthma during races and infected teeth—Brasher has known it all. He barely made Britain's Olympic team. His unpredictable form made some people regard him as a mild athletic joke, but whenever he failed he always searched himself for the error

of approach or training which had made his body give up.

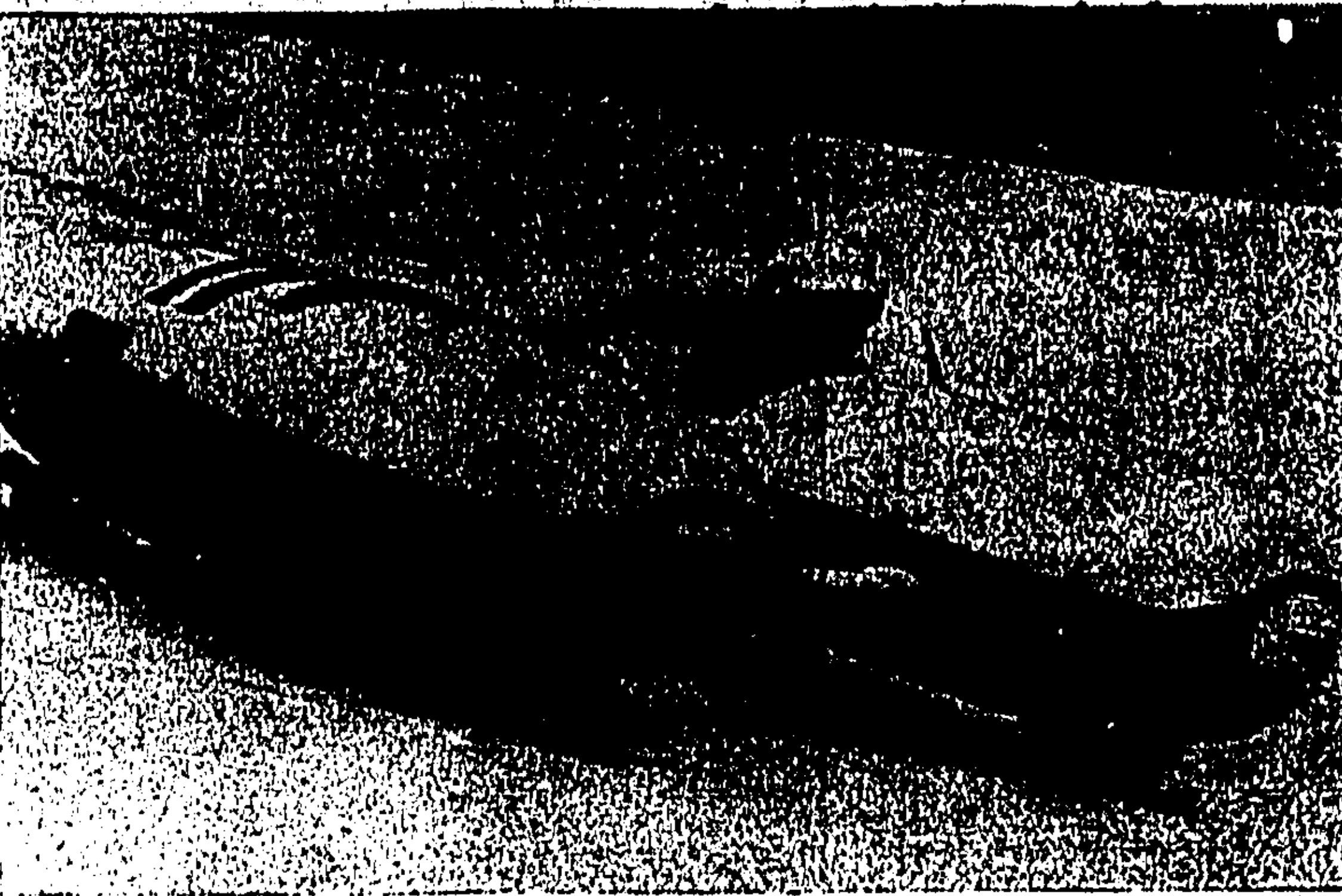
To defeat the world's best by 15 yards and then, five minutes later, be told you are disqualified would have given a lesser man than Brasher homicidal tendencies. But Brasher, with the disarming honesty which has won him universal affection, when asked by the jury if he had turned his head and interfered with Larsen, commented: "Anyone who turned his head at an obstacle in a steeplechase is looking for trouble and would probably finish flat on his face. Actually, as steeplechases go, it was one of the cleanest I have been in."

Many athletes owe Brasher a debt of gratitude. I am proud to say I owe him more than anyone. His constant companionship and good humour kept me going during the year that led to the first four-minute mile; his unselfish pacemaking gave me the even running I needed during the race itself; he helped Chris Chataway score the greatest athletic triumph on British soil when he defeated Kuts in October 1954, and set up a new 5,000 Metres world record.

Brasher's victory has a significance for athletes all over the world. When Kuts won both the 5,000 and 10,000 Metres I sadly felt like writing an obituary for the long distance amateurs. Kuts can hardly manage even a 40-hour week when he runs for five hours a day. Could any athlete in the future, I wondered, do a normal day's work and still win an Olympic title?

If he could not then the Olympics would have lost their reason d'être, but Brasher's victory gave us all fresh hope. He works a full office day, trains hard, and still has the unbounded energy for a wide range of hobbies, including mountaineering. But the Brasher who was once considered for a Himalayan reconnaissance expedition has now climbed his own personal Everest. He has shown the world the self-conquest that can be achieved through running. (COPYRIGHT)

NEW ITALIAN RACE RECORDS



Veteran Italian racing driver Piero Taruffi is pictured on the Monza track at the wheel of his 500 c.c. class "double torpedo" Gilera, setting up new record times for the 50 kilometres (14 min. 11 sec.) and the 100 kilometres (28 min. 12 sec.)—Express Photo.

LOOKING AT SPORT

Smashed Up In Road Accident—Now World Title Hope

Bruised, broken and bleeding they found him, an unconscious mangled heap. Nearby lay the twisted frame-work which had once been his bicycle. That was after a careering motor-bike had roared tragically into the picture.

The hospital examination revealed a smashed left thigh, and many other injuries. A silver plate was put round the broken bone and his broken body was walled up in plaster from his feet almost up to his chin.

Bobby Neill stayed that way for eighteen months.

That was six years ago. Turn the clock on to 1956, Tuesday, December 4.

We see sturdy 23-year-old Bobby Neill climb through the ropes of London's Harringay Arena. Now he is a professional boxer, only of a dozen fights, it's true. But in that time he has become Scotland's Feather-weight Champion.

In the opposite corner is British Champion Charlie Hill. With the first punch of the fight Neill puts Hill down for four. Two minutes and four counts later champion Hill is a beaten man.

BRIGHTEST HOPE

Bobby Neill will still have to go through the formality of fighting Hill for the title, for that was a non-championship bout. Yet the crown must be his for the taking. Looking further ahead Bobby Neill is Britain's brightest hope for world honours.

Not bad going for a one-time stretcher case.

It's an achievement that needs determination that goes beyond the limits of normal human capacity. And that sums up Bobby Neill.

Before he was twelve he had come through two spells of rheumatic fever, which caused him to be bed-ridden for five months.

At 14 he broke his right wrist attempting the school high jump record at Edinburgh's Trinity Academy. Result: Six weeks in plaster.

A hacked right knee during a rugby scrum a year later again found young Bobby plastered up. This time for eight weeks.

Japanese Will Play In English Table Tennis Ch'ships

London, Dec. 10. Japan's team of four men and four women, due to play in the 1957 World Table Tennis Championships in Stockholm from March 7 to March 15, will compete here later in the English Open Championships, it was announced today.

The English Championships preliminaries will begin on April 2, with the finals taking place on April 5 and 6 at the Empiro Pool, Wembley.

The Japanese, holders of the Swaythling Cup, the World Men's Team Championship, for the last three years, will also play representative matches during their stay.

NO STRANGER

Glasgow-born Bobby Brown, Clyde's inside forward, has just signed for Rotherham and moved his home to Yorkshire. But he is no stranger to England, for he has had previous spells with Birmingham, Derby, Southend, Shrewsbury and Doncaster Rovers.

What's best in Kowloon?



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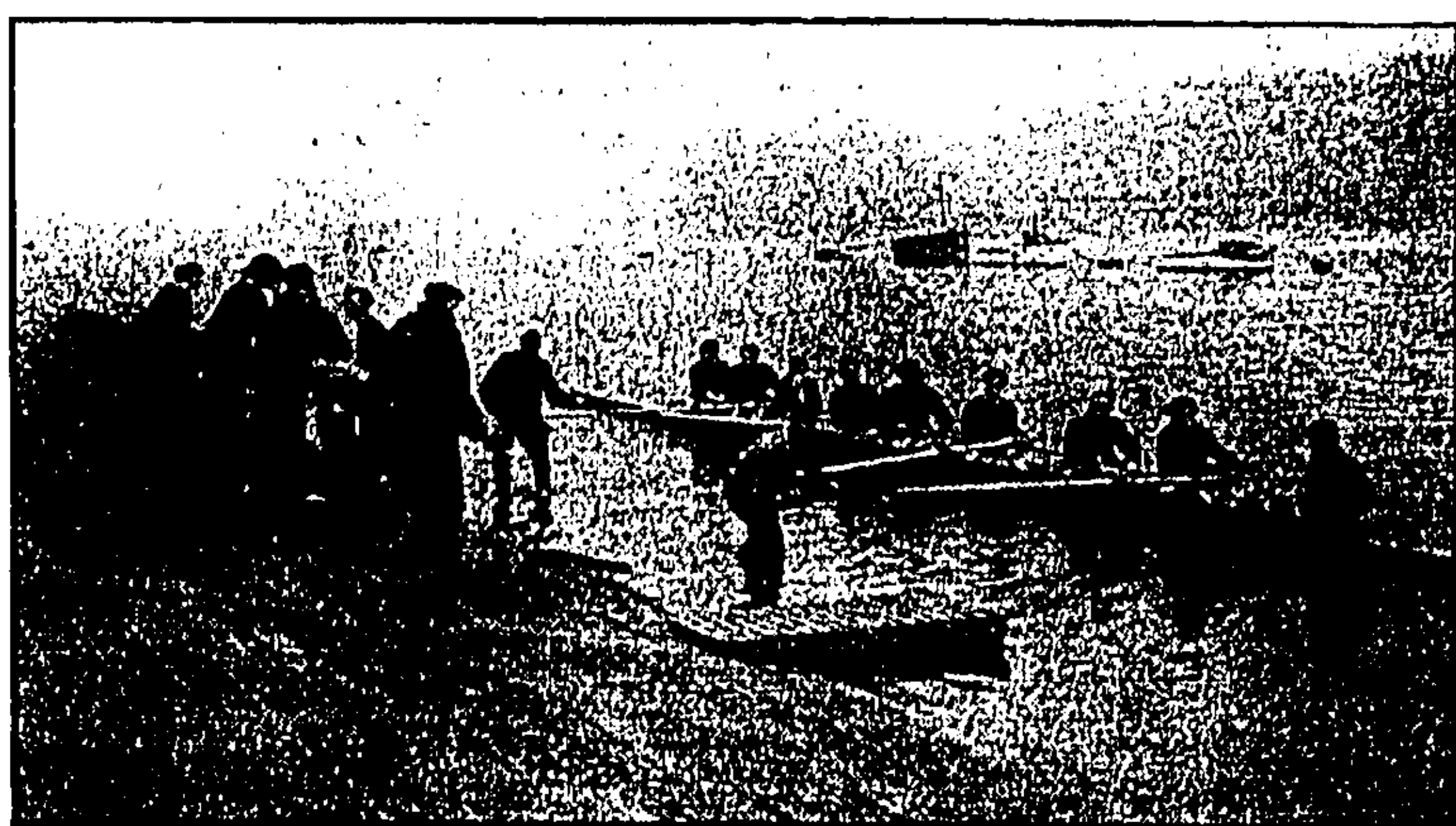
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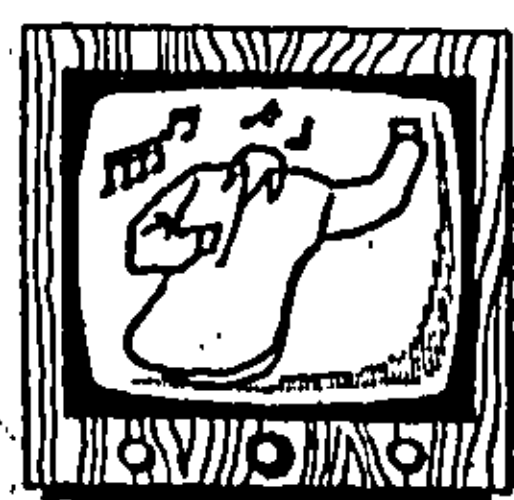
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BREAK WITH TRADITION



Oxford have broken with tradition, and instead of racing over the Thames nearer home have brought trial eights to get in practice over the actual Boat Race course from Putney to Mortlake.

Practice began the other morning under the new President, Roderick Carnegie — an Australian. Picture shows crews on the river.—Central Press Photo.



NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1. Meritment
2. Had a song
3. Melody
4. More than a yard
5. Faint
6. Poetry
7. One of four
8. Folly
9. Quips
10. Lame lines

Solution on Page 9

BE SPECIFIC



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ATOMIC HEATING IN
STOCKHOLM
BY 1960

Stockholm, Dec. 10.
Stockholm hopes to be the first capital
in the world to have atomic heating in
homes and offices.

An atomic heating plant now
under construction in the Farsta
suburb will produce 70,000 kilo-
watts when it comes into opera-
tion in 1960. It will be run at
first jointly by the Stockholm
Electricity Board and the
Swedish Atomic Energy Com-
pany, and later by the Electric-
ity Board alone.

In the same year, a similar
atomic plant is expected to be
supplying heat to homes and
offices in Vasteras, a manu-
facturing town about 100 kilo-
metres (60 miles) north-west of
Stockholm.

Natural Uranium

Both these plants will use
natural uranium with a heavy
water moderator.

These and other details are
disclosed in a report on future
plans and financial requirements
issued by the Atomic Energy
Company, in which the state
and private industry hold equal
shares.

After 1960, the report pre-
dicts, Sweden will be starting
up a new atomic heating station
every year. To carry out the
necessary research and experi-
ments, Sweden has just ordered
a powerful testing reactor from
the United States to supplement
her existing reactors.

This new apparatus, a 30,000
kilowatt nuclear - research and
materials testing reactor, will be
built in Sweden under an agree-
ment made between the Swedish
Atomic Energy Company and the
AEC Industries Incorporated.
The American firm will supply the
main equipment but the
auxiliary equipment will be
built in Sweden by Swedish
firms acting as sub-contractors
to the AEC Industries In-
corporated.

Sweden is also obtaining
uranium from the United States.
A recently concluded agreement
sets the amount at about 20 1/2
lbs. Nevertheless, her long
term atomic energy programme
aims at making her independ-
ent of foreign aid.

She hopes to achieve this be-
cause she has in her own shale
deposits all the uranium she
requires.

The snag has been that its
low uranium content has made
extraction of the ore from the
shale unduly expensive. Atomic
Energy Ltd, after intensive re-
search have, however, managed
to make extraction economic by
methods which are being kept
secret for the present.

Supplemented

These methods have been
supplemented by help from in-
dustry. For example, the
Swedish Shale Oil Company
mines shale for the sake of its
oil content. It so happens that
the oil layers are generally
deeper in the ground than the
richest uranium deposits. Thus,
the Shale Oil Company is able
to supply Atomic Energy Ltd
with mined shale for a moderate
fee, since it has to get through
the uranium layers to reach the
oil layers.

Moreover, Atomic Energy Ltd
run their concentration plant
alongside the Shale Oil Com-
pany's plant. Surplus heat from
the Oil Company is used for the
concentrate plant, which pro-
duces a concentrate with a ura-
nium content of about 10 per cent
compared with 0.02 per cent in
the original shale. The concen-
trate is then re-processed in a
plant in Stockholm until pure
uranium is obtained.

Extensions to this Stockholm
plant and to the concentrate
plant are being made but
Atomic Energy spokesmen have
stressed that if foreign uranium
should ever be obtainable at
lower cost, Sweden will buy it.
So, for some time ahead, she
will be doing atomic business
with the United States and other
countries able to supply her
with uranium.

An Example

Her uranium needs are grow-
ing. Atomic Energy Ltd
estimates that they will be 20
tons a year by 1960 and over
200 tons a year by 1970. This
increase is expected to be
mainly due to atomic energy
plants springing up throughout
the country. One big purpose
of the Farsta plant will be to
test a new "fast" reactor, open
to all Swedish cities and power
companies wishing to acquire
experience in running such
plants and in training personnel
for them.
Expansion in the atomic
energy field will follow the
usual Swedish pattern of co-
operation between the state and

private enterprise. Whichever
party contributes the most in
future will depend on which can
best do the job.

Atomic Energy Ltd, itself is an
example of this. It was founded
in 1947 for research into the
industrial applications of
nuclear physics and has a share
capital of 14,000,000 crowns
(about £1,000,000 sterling) of
which four-sevenths are held by
the state and three-sevenths by
private enterprise.

The state helps with subsidies
—the Company has asked for
over 68,000,000 crowns in the
1957/1958 budget year—and
private enterprise helps with
"free" equipment and services.

Sweden is determined to
create her own big network of
atomic power stations working
as independently as possible of
foreign sources of supply for
two reasons: 1) her dependence
on foreign oil for heating and
fuel purposes makes her
economically, and militarily,
vulnerable as the interruption of
supplies through the Suez
crisis showed;

Own Food

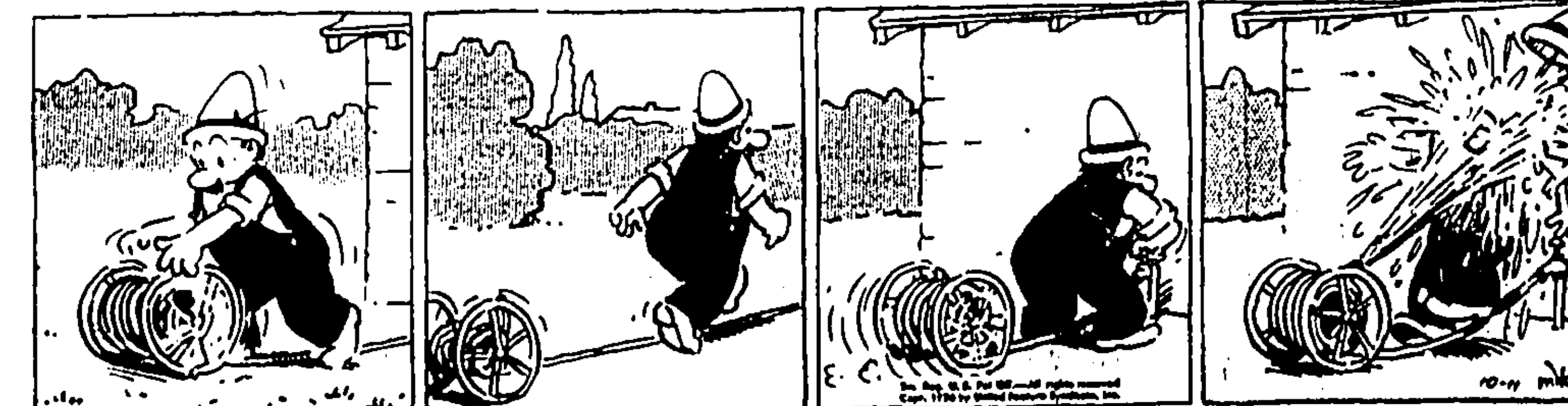
2) Her alliance-free foreign
policy can, most Swedes be-
lieve, be carried out the more
successfully the less she de-
pends on the Great Powers for
any of her vital raw materials.

For the same reason that she
has chosen to grow her own
food instead of importing it
more cheaply, she intends to
build up her own independently-
financed, independently-fed and
independently-operated atomic
energy industries.—China Mail
Special.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



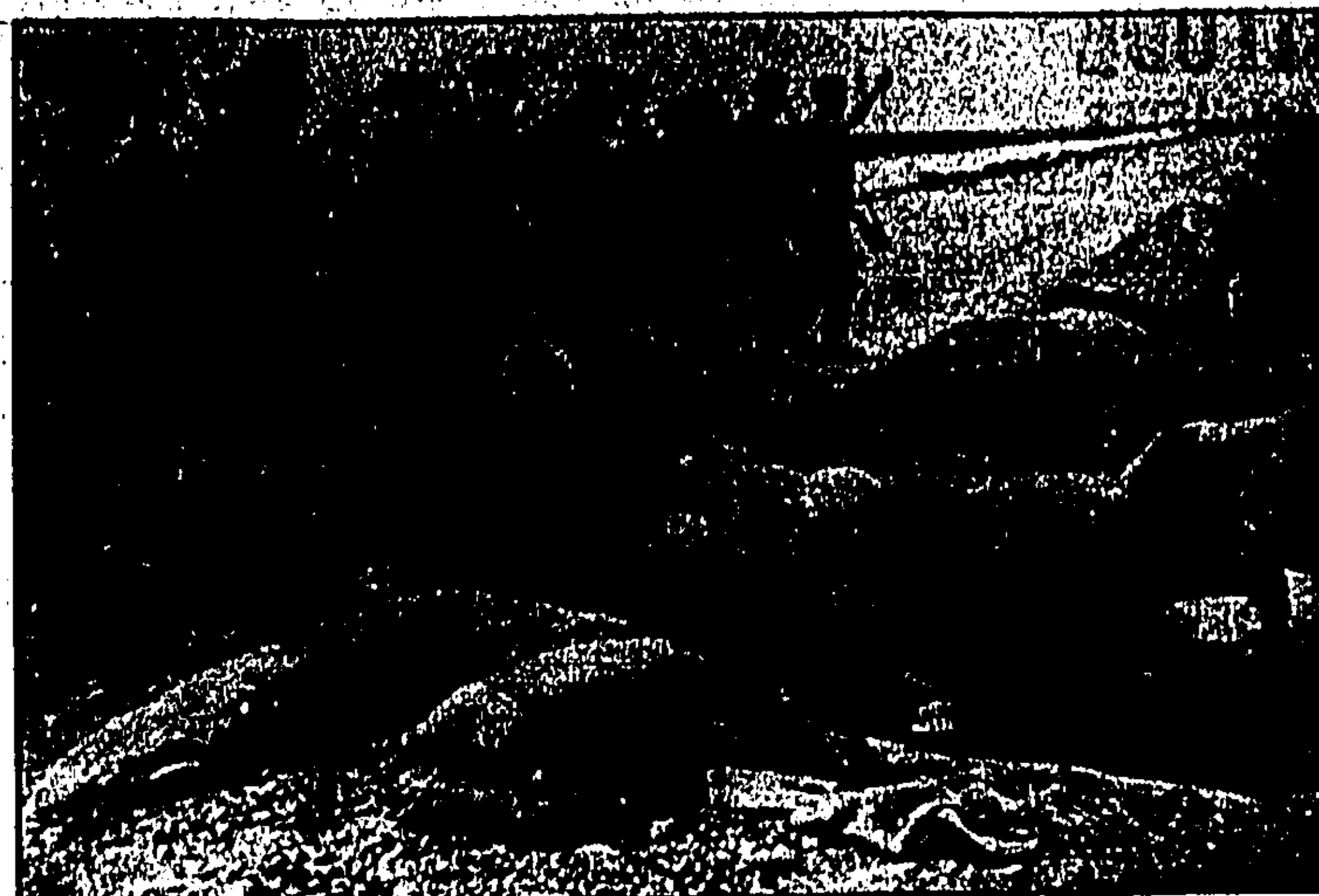
FERD'NAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD

Positions Handed
Over To UN

"So long, United Nations,
it's all yours," say the
upraised thumbs and smiles of
these men of the Yorks and
Lancs Regiment as, cheerily,
they pass from the Danish
force which has taken over

their positions facing the
Egyptians at El Cap on the
Suez Canal. The United Na-
tions troops will act as a
buffer between the Allied and
Egyptian forces.—Reuterphoto.

ANIMAL
UNION
FORMED

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10.
A union for animal ac-
tors has been set up — but
with a human being for its
first president.

Peggy Foides, the union or-
ganiser, is demanding shorter
work hours, a minimum salary,
and a pension for union mem-
bers, especially dogs, which
will be the first to be admitted.

Miss Foides also plans to set
up a home for retired dog actors,
and other animals who have
played in theatres, in the films,
or on television, or who pose as
photographers' models.

The union has not yet decided
how its dues should be paid—
and by whom.—France-Press.

Airborne Police Success

Kitwe, Dec. 10.
Airborne policemen in
Northern Rhodesia, who
did some excellent work
during recent rioting in
African townships over the
arrest of African mine-
workers' Union leaders,
have been turning their at-
tention to rounding up
cattle.

On a farm near Luanshya a
farmer notified the police that
some 50 of his cattle were
missing.

Police on horseback searched
the area with little success and

then called in the air police.
Police aircraft patrolled the
area and reported the position
of the cattle by radio to the
police below who rounded
them up.

RAINY SEASON

This new method of tracing
missing stock is especially use-
ful during the rainy season
when tracking over muddy
ground is difficult.

The airborne police use the
planes of the local flying club
on their patrols, and a police
reserve flyer must learn map-
ping, observing and radio
operating.—France-Press.

WATCHING HOLES IN
ROAD IS A
BRUSSELS PASTIME

Brussels, Dec. 10.
Everyone in Brussels today engages in the
pastime of watching the holes in the roads.

Some of the best holes in the
road in the world are scattered
over the Belgian capital at the
present time, the visible signs
of a bid by 1,300 men working
24 hours a day to build under-
ground roads here in time for
the 1958 World Fair.

The roads were planned by
the Minister of Works and
Public Construction, M. Omer
Van Nieuwenhove two years ago, to
relieve traffic congestion caused
by 30,000 cars a day passing
through the narrow tram-filled
streets of Brussels.

IMPERATIVE

Now, it has become impera-
tive to complete them by the
end of next year to carry the
great influx of traffic expected
for the World Fair.

Underground roads are being
built at all vital bottlenecks
to enable four lines through
traffic to dive underground,
leaving the road above clear for
two lines of local traffic and
the trams.

Since June, cranes, bulldozers
and excavators have littered the
city, workmen gear lie at the
side of the roads or down the
center, while the traffic flows
by on each side. Thousands of
tons of sand and clay have
been excavated to make the
entrances to the 40 feet wide
"diveways."

Pavements have been torn up
so that skilled tunnel workers,
including 300 especially im-
ported from Italy and Switzer-
land, can burrow down 50 feet
into the ground to prepare the
foundations of the underground
roads, without stopping traffic.

The men get in and out of
their underground tunnels by a
main entrance during the day,
when wooden pavements cover
the pits. But at night the pav-
ements are taken up so that the
men can work faster.

All this underground work is
not carried out without incident.
From time to time, gas mains
are pierced and shop windows
blown out by the resultant ex-
plosion, or a sudden subsidence
causes cars to sink slowly
through one of Brussels' busiest
streets, and women and children
to find themselves suddenly
tilting downwards on sinking
pavements. But such sub-
sidence are soon dealt with and
in a few hours traffic is flowing
normally again.

The Ministry of Works is
aiming at getting four out of
eight planned "dive-ways"
finished by the end of 1957, and
those responsible for the actual
construction are going about it
efficiently and rapidly.

Through the cracks in the
wooden pavements, the passer-
by may see the shadowy figures
of men at work on the founda-
tions of houses and shops which fringe
the roadway, to prevent their
collapse.

Pits are dug across the road
one at a time. Once the roof
and the concrete road, 17 feet
down, of one pit is complete,
the next is started.

When the dive-ways are com-
plete, they will be lined with
white tiles and have neon light-
ing.

2,000 FEET

The first four dive-ways
which have a total length of
2,000 feet and cost some
£2,500,000 sterling will have
traffic controlled by lights operated
by a central police station. The
entrances will be decorated with
flowers and trees.

At one traffic bottleneck in
the capital of this country which
has one car to every 13 of its
8,500,000 people, the Ministry of
Works and Public Construction
could not afford to build an
underground road because "it
would have had to plunge un-
der a canal. So work has been
started on a great concrete
viaduct 3,300 feet long, which
will fly over road junctions and
the canal.

This viaduct, which has a
span of 500 feet, is scheduled
to be completed by the end of
1957. It will carry three lanes
of traffic on a 30 feet wide road.

MOVED BACK

Even the Royal Palace of
Laeken, on the outskirts of the
town and frequently used by
Belgium's 26-year-old King
Baudouin, has not escaped the
road improvement plans. With
the King's permission the wall
of the park which skirts one of
the main roads leading to the
site of the World Fair, is being
pulled down and moved back
about 15 feet so that which
can be widened.—China Mail
Special.

There's More than Magic
about
CADBURY'S
They're Wonderful

If we were
any fresher
we'd still be
on the vine!
TRY
FROZEN STRAWBERRIES
TODAY

Miners Call
Off Strike

Bancroft, Dec. 10.
European miners—about 280 of
them—who went on strike at the
Bancroft copper mine (Northern
Rhodesia) on Saturday decided
to return to work today so that
negotiations on the cause of the
strike could begin with the mine
management.

The men went on strike in
support of 13 artisans who staged
a walkout after a dispute with
the underground manager.

The decision to return to work
was taken at a mass meeting in
Bancroft attended by the whole
of the executive council of
Northern Rhodesia White Mine-
workers' Union.—China Mail
Special.

SINGAPORE
INTERNAL
SECURITY

Singapore, Dec. 10.
Today, the latest meeting of
the Opposition Liberal Socialist
Party, said today recent events
in Singapore had shown all the
more that internal security must
remain in the hands of the Brit-
ish.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Lim
Yew Hock, will have no accept-
able or convincing arguments as
to what would have happened
in Singapore's October riots if
the Army had not been called in,
the journal said.—Reuter.

Today, Dec. 10,
Japanese Defence Board
Personnel Affairs Bureau, head Mr.
Yozo Kato, will leave here on
January 1, to inspect Japanese
troops in Switzerland, France,
Germany, Switzerland and Italy,
the Japanese Defence Board said
today.

...this situation
calls for a
San
Miguel

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Chancellor's Surprise Move

APPLICATION FOR WAIVER
ON DOLLAR LOANS
HAVING DESIRED EFFECT

From RONALD BOXALL

London, Dec. 10.

The average Briton's knowledge and interest in the gold and dollar reserves is scanty to say the least. But there must have been few people who did not immediately sense the gravity of the situation in which no less than one-eighth of those reserves disappeared in a single month.

The Chancellor's statement, arising out of the Suez crisis, had one instant effect in Britain. It quietened party political wrangling in a way that only a day earlier would have seemed impossible.

But the statement was directed chiefly at a foreign audience, and it is with this in mind that it should be judged.

Dollar Securities

But an avowal of the Government's intention to maintain the sterling exchange parity by itself would not have been enough. Nor would the parading of the fact that up to the time of the Suez crisis Britain's capital position was being strengthened in that reserves were rising while sterling liabilities were falling.

The central theme of the Chancellor's statement was a demonstration that the reserves were not as weak as the figures seemed to suggest. He did this by drawing attention to the additional resources available to the Government as a result of the Suez crisis.

The portion of Britain's quota of \$1,300 million dollars with the Fund that was subscribed in gold could be available auto-

atically and this could bring up a "reinforcement" of \$230 million. In addition, Britain's "first credit tranche" at the IMF, comprising 25 per cent of its quota, could be drawn with little formality. So altogether \$561 million are available from the Fund to supplement the reserves.

Made It Clear

Secondly, the British Government is a large holder of dollar securities and these could be pledged as collateral from the United States. Export-Import Bank of up to \$1,000 million.

Thirdly, under the original agreement with the United States and Canadian loans Britain had the right to seek a waiver on the annual interest instalments in certain circumstances. Although conditions have changed since the agreement was drawn up, Britain has submitted a claim for the waiver "as they consider that under all the terms of the agreement they are entitled to it."

The American State Department is now to put the matter before Congress "with the definite recommendation that appropriate modification of the present language be made to carry out the spirit of the original intention."

If the waiver is granted Britain is relieved of the interest instalment of \$104 million due at the end of this month, though not, of course, the repayment of the principle amounting to \$72 million.

Britain's claim for the waiver was the only "external" measure which came as a surprise. Most observers had anticipated the "call up" of additional resources available from the IMF and the Government's dollar investments, but they had considered it most unlikely that Britain would invoke the waiver as it was thought

that this would damage rather than enhance the prestige of sterling.

The effect of Mr Macmillan's statement about possibilities for supplementing the reserves was to make it clear that his promise to maintain the sterling exchange rate was backed by more than good intentions. And since it was largely psychological factors that brought about the pressure on sterling psychology must be used to resist it.

It may be, therefore, that the reinforcements that Mr Macmillan paraded before foreign inspection will never be thrown into action. As he himself put it, "how far we shall have to draw on them in fact or how long depends upon the future course of events. To strengthen one's reserves does not mean that one must necessarily call upon them."

The Chancellor's hint that income tax may have to be raised in the next budget (due in April) could also have been intended to have its main impact on foreign opinion about the pound. The Economist deduces an ingenious argument to show how why this may be so.

The Reverse

The Journal points out that the Chancellor referred to the pound as the "traditional" tax upon which the country relies in times of difficulties and crisis. Not true, says the Economist, the "traditional" weapon is the bank rate. But it is the Chancellor who "warned" the House and informed the world that he would not hesitate to increase the bank rate "the world would have asked why he did not increase it on Thursday."

He could have increased purchase tax immediately, says The Economist; although if he had merely given a warning of a readiness to do so the result would have been a rush of hoarding purchases which is the reverse of what he wants.

But, argues The Economist, by declaring instead that income tax is the "traditional" anti-crisis weapon the Chancellor picked on the one tax which for technical reasons could not be raised until next April by which time the use of it may be seen to be unnecessary.

Let World Know

The Economist therefore suspects that "there may be more incantation than economics in all this." But the important thing, it says, is to be ready to let the world know that Britain is ready to take unpleasant measures of deflation if speculation against the pound persists.—London Express Service.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, Dec. 10. Closing rates were: Canada \$1.04; England official 2.78-11/32; unofficial 2.77-1/2; 90-day futures 2.75-1/2; Australia 2.22-1/2; Belgium 2.00-1/2; Pakistan 2.00. Closures were unchanged.—United Press.

London Foreign Exchange

London, Dec. 10. Closing rates were: New York 2.78-11/32; Amsterdam 2.78-11/32; Copenhagen 2.78-11/32; Frankfurt 2.78-11/32; Paris 2.78-11/32; Rome 2.78-11/32; Zurich 2.78-11/32. Closures were unchanged.—United Press.

US COTTON CROP

Washington, Dec. 10. The Agriculture Department today estimated the 1956 cotton crop at 12,302,000 bales.

This is up 150,000 bales, or about one per cent, from the November estimate.

The final report this year compares with 1955 production of 14,721,000 bales.

This year's crop, added to a carryover of 14.1 million bales, will meet domestic and foreign consumption demands for more than two years.—United Press.

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, Dec. 10.

The No. 1 Raw rubber futures closed today 90 points lower with sales of 16 contracts.

The rex contract closed 75 to 90 points with sales of 240 contracts.

January 36.70
March 36.65
May 36.60
July 36.55
September 36.50
November 36.45
December 36.40

Standard contract closed 75 to 95 points lower with no sales reported.

January 36.65
March 36.60
May 36.55
July 36.50
September 36.45
November 36.40
December 36.35

Speculative liquidation in a thin market kept prices on the defensive today. Lower London cables, along with the continued slow consumer interest in the spot market, and the more favourable view of the Middle East situation, were the combination of bearish influences which acted to offset the continued high-price shipment offering from the Far East. In the delivered market, however, factory interest continued slow.

Spot No. 1 Raw was quoted at 30 1/2 cents a pound.

SINGAPORE

The market opened steady on better overseas advices and it ruled quiet throughout the day.

Futures:
No. 1 rubber per lb. Dec. 113 1/2-114 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. Dec. 111 1/2-112 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb. Dec. 109 1/2-110 1/2
No. 4 rubber per lb. Dec. 107 1/2-108 1/2
No. 5 rubber per lb. Dec. 105 1/2-106 1/2
No. 6 rubber per lb. Dec. 103 1/2-104 1/2
No. 7 rubber per lb. Dec. 101 1/2-102 1/2
No. 8 rubber per lb. Dec. 99 1/2-100 1/2
No. 9 rubber per lb. Dec. 97 1/2-98 1/2
No. 10 rubber per lb. Dec. 95 1/2-96 1/2
No. 11 rubber per lb. Dec. 93 1/2-94 1/2
No. 12 rubber per lb. Dec. 91 1/2-92 1/2
No. 13 rubber per lb. Dec. 89 1/2-90 1/2
No. 14 rubber per lb. Dec. 87 1/2-88 1/2
No. 15 rubber per lb. Dec. 85 1/2-86 1/2
No. 16 rubber per lb. Dec. 83 1/2-84 1/2
No. 17 rubber per lb. Dec. 81 1/2-82 1/2
No. 18 rubber per lb. Dec. 79 1/2-80 1/2
No. 19 rubber per lb. Dec. 77 1/2-78 1/2
No. 20 rubber per lb. Dec. 75 1/2-76 1/2
No. 21 rubber per lb. Dec. 73 1/2-74 1/2
No. 22 rubber per lb. Dec. 71 1/2-72 1/2
No. 23 rubber per lb. Dec. 69 1/2-70 1/2
No. 24 rubber per lb. Dec. 67 1/2-68 1/2
No. 25 rubber per lb. Dec. 65 1/2-66 1/2
No. 26 rubber per lb. Dec. 63 1/2-64 1/2
No. 27 rubber per lb. Dec. 61 1/2-62 1/2
No. 28 rubber per lb. Dec. 59 1/2-60 1/2
No. 29 rubber per lb. Dec. 57 1/2-58 1/2
No. 30 rubber per lb. Dec. 55 1/2-56 1/2
No. 31 rubber per lb. Dec. 53 1/2-54 1/2
No. 32 rubber per lb. Dec. 51 1/2-52 1/2
No. 33 rubber per lb. Dec. 49 1/2-50 1/2
No. 34 rubber per lb. Dec. 47 1/2-48 1/2
No. 35 rubber per lb. Dec. 45 1/2-46 1/2
No. 36 rubber per lb. Dec. 43 1/2-44 1/2
No. 37 rubber per lb. Dec. 41 1/2-42 1/2
No. 38 rubber per lb. Dec. 39 1/2-40 1/2
No. 39 rubber per lb. Dec. 37 1/2-38 1/2
No. 40 rubber per lb. Dec. 35 1/2-36 1/2
No. 41 rubber per lb. Dec. 33 1/2-34 1/2
No. 42 rubber per lb. Dec. 31 1/2-32 1/2
No. 43 rubber per lb. Dec. 29 1/2-30 1/2
No. 44 rubber per lb. Dec. 27 1/2-28 1/2
No. 45 rubber per lb. Dec. 25 1/2-26 1/2
No. 46 rubber per lb. Dec. 23 1/2-24 1/2
No. 47 rubber per lb. Dec. 21 1/2-22 1/2
No. 48 rubber per lb. Dec. 19 1/2-20 1/2
No. 49 rubber per lb. Dec. 17 1/2-18 1/2
No. 50 rubber per lb. Dec. 15 1/2-16 1/2
No. 51 rubber per lb. Dec. 13 1/2-14 1/2
No. 52 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 53 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 54 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 55 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 56 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 57 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 58 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 59 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 60 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 61 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 62 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 63 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 64 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 65 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 66 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 67 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 68 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 69 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 70 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 71 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 72 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 73 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 74 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 75 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 76 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 77 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 78 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 79 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 80 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 81 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 82 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 83 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 84 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 85 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 86 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 87 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 88 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 89 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 90 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 91 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 92 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 93 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 94 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2
No. 95 rubber per lb. Dec. 9 1/2-10 1/2
No. 96 rubber per lb. Dec. 7 1/2-8 1/2
No. 97 rubber per lb. Dec. 5 1/2-6 1/2
No. 98 rubber per lb. Dec. 3 1/2-4 1/2
No. 99 rubber per lb. Dec. 1 1/2-2 1/2
No. 100 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-12 1/2

LONDON

The market was easy with spot quoted at 32 1/2 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Raw spot 32 1/2-33 1/2
Settlement house term: 32 1/2-33 1/2
Jan. 32 1/2-33 1/2
Feb. 32 1/2-33 1/2
Mar. 32 1/2-33 1/2
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